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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXIV, No. 13 DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1942 $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The council met at Delia on Friday, March 13th, at 1:15 p.m. The Returning Officer and all the councillors were present.

The Returning Officer called the meeting to order, and the elected councillors, Ed. Nelson and W. L. Carter, signed the oath of office.

The Returning Officer then called for nominations for Reeve. Moved by coun. Carter that B. Farwell be nominated for Reeve.

Moved by coun. McDonald that nominations close. Carried.

Coun. Farwell was then declared Reeve for the ensuing 12 months.

Coun. Farwell took the chair and opened the meeting.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read, and on motion of coun. Carter were adopted.

The minutes of the special meeting held after the annual ratepayers' meeting were read, and on motion of coun. Dunfield were adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that the secretary write to the Department of Lands and Mines asking for an accounting of the sale of the chattels taken from the Premier Carbon Black plant, for the purpose of obtaining part of the sale price, to apply on the arrears of taxes, and that if no satisfaction is received that the case be referred to J. E. Brownlee for investigation. Carried.

The matter of the forage seed distribution policy was taken up, and on motion of coun. Nelson it was moved to table this policy for a year. Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that G. M. Hewson be notified that the Dept. of Municipal Affairs are not in favor of the compromise of taxes on the S.W. 11-32-18-w4, and that the discounts that can be allowed are the same as can be earned under Consolidation. Carried.

The matter of lowering oil for the caterpillar engine was left in the hands of Crs. Carter and McDonald.

Moved by the Reeve that D. H Campbell be charged $3.00 per hour for the use of the grading outfit for digging a basement. Carried.

Fred Ruff turned in a report of the repairs that had been put on the engine by the repairman of the Union Tractor and Harvester Co.

Moved by coun. Carter that By-law 122, authorising purchase of $5,000 of Victory Bonds, be approved as drafted by the Secretary and Reeve. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that coun. McDonald be Deputy Reeve for the ensuing six months. Carried.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that the Reeve and secretary be authorized to sign cheques and transact the usual banking business on behalf of the municipality. Carried.

Moved by the Reeve that the council constitute a Local Board of Health, and that the sec.-treasurer be secretary. Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that each councillor be paid $3.50 per day for road supervision, not exceeding fifteen days, and 10c a mile mileage in connection therewith; that the Reeve be allowed $4.50, and each councillor $3.50, for each council meeting attended, and 10c a mile mileage; and that each councillor be allowed $3.50 per day, and 10c a mile mileage, for committee work. Carried.

Moved by the Reeve that the following rate of wages be paid for road work this year, on the basis of an eight hour day :—

40c per mile for dragging.

$1.00 per hour for man and eight horses.

70c per hour for man and four horses.

55c per hour for man and two horses.

35c per hour for single man.

45c per hour for foreman or grader man. Carried.

Moved by coun. Nelson that the discounts on current taxes be 10 per cent if paid before the 1st of June, 7 per cent if paid before the 1st of September, and 5 per cent if paid before the 15th of November; and that the discounts on arrears of taxes be at the same rate as allowed by Tax Consolidation Act. Carried.

Moved by coun. Nelson that the Secretary Treasurer be appointed assessor for the ensuing twelve months. Carried.

Moved by coun. Farwell that Wm. Robertson be re-appointed as auditor for the current year, at a fee not to exceed $125.00. Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that By-law 123 (to provide for Consolidation of Taxes) receive its three readings at this meeting. Carried.

By-law 123 having received its three readings, it was moved by coun. Cole that it be adopted. Car.

It was decided that 10c per tin of gopher poison be charged, and that no allowance be made this year for gopher tails, owing to the danger of disease.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that B. Ramsay be re-appointed as secretary with salary at the rate of $1,450 per annum, payable monthly. Carried.

P. Shultz was in to interview the council re the S.W. 24-33-16-w4. He was informed that the present lease on this land could not be cancelled, as the time for notifying the lessee had gone past.

Moved by the Reeve that a meeting of the council be held on Saturday, March the 28th, at 2 p.m. in Craigmyle, for the purpose of settling leases on all lands not now under lease, or whose lease had expired. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to notify all tenants concerned of this meeting.

Moved by coun. Nelson that a municipal trust account be opened up at the bank, in which is to be deposited eighteenth of all municipal taxes collected, this account to be used for the purpose of making grants for all ratepayers of the municipality. Carried.

The estimates for municipal purposes were then considered.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that By-law 123a (setting the current municipal mill rate at 9 mills), receive its three readings at this meeting. Carried.

By-law 123a having received its three readings, it was moved by coun. Carter that it be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by coun. Nelson that By-law 124 (setting the current mill rate in the Drumheller School Division at 6 mills; the current mill rate in the Cactor School Division at 10 mills, and the current mill rate in the Sullivan Lake School Division at 5 mills), receive its three readings at this meeting. Carried.

By-law 124 having received its three readings, it was moved by coun. Carter that it be adopted as read. Carried.

The 1942 requisition of the Hanna Municipal Hospital was received; stating that it was $6,972. The secretary stated that a protest had been sent to the Board of Public Utilities protesting against the increase, signed by forty ratepayers. Moved by coun. Nelson that the mill rate for the Hanna Municipal Hospital be set at the same rate as 1941, namely, 3½ mills. Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that a letter be written to the Municipality of Michichi, asking them to make a grant to the Delia cemetery for 1941 in the amount of $50.00, and also a grant for the year 1942 in the amount of $50.00, and that failing to make this grant the residents of Michichi municipality will be refused to be admitted for burial in the Delia cemetery. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that By-law 125 (authorizing the formation of a Community Chest for grants for 1942 in the amount of $950.00), receive its three readings at this meeting. Carried.

By-law 125 having received its three readings, it was moved by coun. McDonald that it be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that J. A. Bond and E. B. Rands be appointed weed inspectors for the municipality, at the rate of $3.50 per day and 10c a mile mileage when called upon to act in that capacity by the councillors or secretary-treasurer. Carried.

The following were appointed as Fire Guardians for the municipality:

Division 1..... W. J. Smith
Division 2..... Wm. Sinclair
Division 3..... J. D. McKay
Division 4..... J. W. Fulton
Division 5..... F. G. Thompson
Division 6..... E. F. Barnes.

The secretary-treasurer was instructed to make a request to the Department of Public Works for a road grant again this year.

The financial statement was read.

Moved by coun. Carter that six cans of sopher poison be purchased from L. E. Larder, and 8 cases from the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts, and that the poison be distributed for the Craigmyle district by the Craigmyle Pharmacy, which is to be paid 60c a case for the distribution. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that Major McComb's application for Old Age Pension be approved. Carried.

An application was received in behalf of Miss M. Moore, claiming the surplus money received for the sale of the S.W. 20-33-16-w4. This claim was ordered to be paid from the Tax Sale Trust Account.

Moved by coun. Carter that the accounts as presented be passed for payment. Carried.

Moved by coun. McDonald that each division be credited or debited with the balance underspent or overspent from 1941 operations, to be applied on 1942 divisional appropriations. The motion was put to a roll and declared lost.

Moved by the Reeve that the debits or credits of each division, as at the end of 1942, be carried forward to 1943 accounts. Carried.

The matter of securing lumber for culverts and bridges was left in the hands of coun. Carter and Mc Donald.

It was decided that a minimum school tax would not be levied in the municipality this year on all those who are not ratepayers but are gainfully employed in the municipality; but that the minimum tax of $4.00 on all those who are not ratepayers but are gainfully employed would be collected.

The following correspondence was read:

Union Tractor and Harvester (5)
Richardson Ross Machinery.
Trust and Guarantee Co., Ltd.
Dept. of Agriculture, Canada (5)
Department of Finance.
Dept. of National War Services.
J. R. Munro & Sons
A. A. M. D. (2).
Canadian Red Cross.
Dept. of Munitions and Supply.
Dept. of Lands and Mines
Chief Inspector of Mines.
Dept. of Agriculture (Alta.).
Dept. of Public Works.
E. C. Morlock.

The meeting adjourned.

ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMENT

Telephone Rentals	$ 4.00
Provincial Training School	15.00
L. E. Howarth	7.50
A. A. M. D.	894.90
Mothers' Allowance	22.50
City of Calgary	4.90
Courtesy Cards	2.05
Paysheet (General)	57.60

Increase Coarse Grain Sowing

Alberta farmers were again urged by Hon. D. B. Macmillan, agricultural minister, to increase coarse grain acreage during the present crop year in a statement issued recently. Ottawa prices for these grains are "reasonable", he said, but pointed out that the real price is obtained through conversion of the products into dairy and poultry commodities. "Investigations reveal that when barley is fed to hogs that will fat one bushel for every bushel, the barley so fed makes a return of 85 to 90 cents a bushel on the farm. This is on the farm, with no freight or elevator charges deducted," he said.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director "The Crop Testing Plan"

Prairie farmers, it is evident, are anxious to seed what acreage their flax acreage to assist Canada to obtain more oil for war purposes.

Flax intended for seed should be tested for germination. The seed should not be treated with formaldehyde but with a mercurial dust, either Ceresan or Leytosan, following the manufacturer's directions most carefully.

The new Royal Flax, or its variety Bison, are suitable for Saskatchewan and Manitoba; Red Wing for Alberta; and Redwood 125 in the Peace to the north. Flax should not be seeded on stubble, but only on summerfallow that is reasonably free from weeds. The University of Saskatchewan obtained good results sowing wheat and flax together at the same field, using one half a bushel of flax and half a bushel of wheat, or three pecks of wheat and one peck of flax.

Combination sowing must be as shallow as possible, or the flax can be seeded separately and shallow immediately after the wheat. Flax for seed must be well cleaned of weed seeds. An ordinary fanning mill, with the proper screens, will make a good job of cleaning flax provided the rate of cleaning is slowed down, and the machine is kept absolutely level.

Making Paper From Straw

British farmers are being asked to supply 450,000 tons of straw for paper-making within the next year, so that the 42 paper-mills in Great Britain—of which 32 are in Scotland—can be kept running.

Straw is needed urgently to replace the supplies of esparto grass which before the war came to the mills from North Africa. The capacity of British mills is 300,000 tons of straw a year, yielding 100,000 tons of paper, and a further 150,000 tons of paper are needed to build up a reserve to meet an emergency.

Mr. E. A. Barbour, general manager of the Papermakers' Straw Trading Co., Ltd., a non-profit-earning company formed at the instigation of the Ministry of Supply, said that supplies of straw in the past have fallen far short of requirements.

"We recognize that farmers' own needs must be their first consideration, and that only surplus straw can be expected to be available," he remarked, "but adequate supplies of paper are needed for the successful prosecution of the war."

It was estimated that the 1941 harvest in the United Kingdom would produce 5,000,000 million tons of straw. Even taking into account the greatly increased demand on it for stock-feeding, thatching, protecting potatoes and root crops, bedding and maintaining soil fertility, there should certainly be enough available to supply the needs of the paper-making industry.

The National Farmers' Union is giving full support to the appeal, in the belief that a profitable new market for straw is being established which will prove of permanent value.

Springwater District News

The annual Daylight Dance was held in Springwater school on March 21st, in aid of the Red Cross. The dance was very well attended and everybody had a real good time. The ladies were very co-operative, and all government rationing was strictly adhered to.

A lovely dresser scarf, donated by Mrs. Henry Berkheim, for smokes for the boys overseas, was efficiently raffled off by Miss Annie Smith. Nobody can resist Annie's winning smile and sales' appeal when she starts out to sell tickets, and $6.05 was realized on the scarf.

The committee in charge of the dance wish to thank the community and surrounding district for coming out, and helping to keep the Red Cross shining throughout the world.

The following is a statement of the amount received at the dance, and expenditures incurred.

Orchestra	$18.00
J. C. Knight (for booth supplies)	21.08
K. G. Harcus (Groceries)	10.90
Larder's Drug Store	1.30
Highland-Meat Market	3.85
Grant's Hardware	.90
Total Expenditure	$54.93
Net profit from dance and booth	86.87
Gross Gate	$141.80

We were sorry to hear that Tommy Stephenson was on the sick list.

Understand there will be white flags flying on the line at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lefly in the near future.

The community was surprised to see William Lawrence home from the hospital so soon, but apparently the charm of the nurses could not offset his loneliness for the "Home on the Range," and the dogies.

By the way, a young lady from Gartlow who attended the dance was wondering, if she souls go to heaven, where do the heels go?—Cos.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Legislative Bldg. EDMONTON

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Hon. D. B. Macmillan Minister.
J. R. Sweeney Deputy Minister
Dr. P. R. Talbot Prov. Veterinarian.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, March 26, 27, and 28. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

Thursday, March 26

6:05 p.m. "Sinfonietta."
7:00 " Bing Crosby Music Hall.
8:00 " Musical Beauty Box.
:00 " CBC News.
10:00 " Drama.
11:00 " Music from the Pacific.

Friday, March 27

7:00 " Watts Time.
7:30 " Canadian Theatre of the Air.
8:00 " CBC News.
10:00 " Drama—War in the Pacific.
10:30 " World Affairs.

Saturday, March 28

7:00 p.m. N.H.L. Hockey Game.
9:00 " The National News.
9:15 " Wings Abroad.
9:30 " Red River Barn Dance.
10:00 " Musical Mirror.
10:30 " Dances of the Nations.

Women's Missionary Society

The regular meeting of the Women's Missionary Society was held in the United Church on March 19th, with Mrs. Barss presiding.

A splendid address on "Stewardship" was delivered by Mrs. Desk, following the devotional period, which was in charge of Mrs. Peter Thompson. A most pleasing part of the afternoon's program was the presentation of a W.M.S. Life Membership to Mrs Peter Thompson, in recognition of her many years of faithful service in the auxiliary. Previous life memberships have gone to Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. A. Morrison, and Mrs. F. Mason.

Lunch was served by Mrs. Hewson and Mrs. Haeus.

In the evening lantern slides were shown in the church, showing the work of our missionaries in west China.—Con.

We have just received a new consignment, of

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Print Dresses!
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Cotton Stripes and Silk Crepes
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Infants' Dresses
Silk Crepes, Sizes 1—2 years.
PRICES: $1.29

Baby Rompers
Broadcloth and Silk Crepe
Sizes, 1—2 years
Prices: 75c and $1.25

Sports' Jackets, Blouses, Skirts and Jumpers, Lingerie, Orient Hosiery, House Coats.

One Kelso Kemp Imported Wool Polo Coat. Size, 16.

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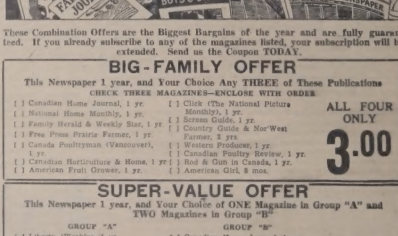

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[ ] American Girl, 1 yr.		[ ] Rod & Gun in Canada, 1 yr.	
[ ] Parents' Magazine, 8 mos.		[ ] Canadian Poultry Review, 1 yr.	
[ ] Click (The National Picture Monthly), 1 yr.		[ ] Canadian Horticulture & Home, 1 yr.	
[ ] Screenland, 1 yr.			

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[ ] National Home Monthly, 1 yr.	2.50	[ ] American Girl, 1 yr.	2.50
[ ] Family Herald & Weekly Star, 2 yr.	2.50	[ ] Christian Herald, 1 yr.	3.25
[ ] Free Press Prairie Farmer, 1 yr.	2.50		
[ ] Country Guide & Nor'West Farmer, 2 yrs.	3.50		
[ ] Western Producer, 1 yr.	2.75		
[ ] Redbook Magazine, 1 yr.	3.75		
[ ] Screen Guide, 1 yr.	3.50		
[ ] Parents' Magazine, 1 yr.	3.25		
[ ] Magazine Digest, 1 yr.	3.75		
[ ] Physical Culture, 1 yr.	3.50		
[ ] Canada Poultryman (Vancouver)	3.25		
[ ] Popular Science Monthly, 1 yr.	3.65		
[ ] Click Life, 1 yr.	3.50		

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SEEDTIME to HARVEST

By
Dr. K. W. Neatby
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

Farmers and Maximum Price Regulations

All of us are now subject to regulations which would have seemed impossible three years ago. Undoubtedly we shall be required to conform to many more; and who will complain?

It is quite a job keeping posted on regulations affecting business transactions, and many farmers must be uncertain as to their own responsibilities when selling their own produce or buying from others.

Farmers should know their transactions between primary producers of agricultural products, involving their own produce, are exempt from price ceiling regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Order No. 102 defines these exemptions and, in part, reads as follows:

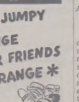
"1 (a) sales, exchanges, or barters of hay, grain, seed, seed potatoes, onion bulbs, farm implements or repair parts, machinery or repair parts, sachs, fencing, fence posts, milk cans, stacking, turnery stock, ordinary fertilizers, bees, bee supplies, livestock, poultry, poultry supply products, farm-made dairy products, wool, hides and other agricultural products and supplies;

"1 (b) custom-milling, seed cleaning and other agricultural services."

The above provisions, however, do not apply to sales, exchanges or barters made for purposes of resale. All resales of products or articles are subject to maximum price regulations.

GET YOUR SMILE BACK

WHEN NERVES GET JUMPY
HERE'S A CHANGE
THAT KEEPS YOUR FRIENDS
FROM ACTING STRANGE *



* When jumpy, overstimulated nerves make you grumpy, irritable, maybe it's time to give your nerves a rest from the stimulating effects of the caffein and tannin you get in your mealtime beverages. Time you discovered a grand, new mealtime drink, too—in a cup of delicious Postum. So, if you are jumpy—overstimulated—switch to Postum—it contains no drugs, it gives your nerves a chance to rest.

Relax with a cup of delicious Postum—drink as much as you like—as often as you like. It's a great nightcap, too. Try Postum.

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P30

Independence For India

To a radio address a few months ago, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill declared that we would withstand the enemy, "even though he hammered at the gates of India." This was a dramatic phrase, and it is likely that at that time a large portion of his audience thought of it more as a fine piece of oratory than as an ominous warning of what lay ahead. Since then we have gone to war with Japan, and one by one the Empire's defences in the Far East have fallen, until now the aggressor is indeed close to the very gates of India. At the same time, a crisis has arisen in the long-standing demands of the people of India for Dominion status. These demands have been very closely considered by the British Government, and a plan for complete self-government after the war is now being submitted to the leaders of those sections which are most urgent in their stand for immediate independence.

* * * *

A Divided People

The great impediment in the way of self-government for India lies in the divided political life of the country. Powerful groups, notably the Hindus, the Moslems, and the Indian States ruled by native princes, have not agreed among themselves as to the form of constitution they would adopt, while this dissension exists, there is danger that a serious internal struggle would follow the creation of a self-governing parliament. Even Indian leaders themselves express small hope that any degree of unity can be reached within the country. At the same time the British Government insists that in granting Dominion status to India, it must see that none of the pledges to minority groups and the depressed classes, are broken. In this connection Mr. Churchill recently stated: "In order to clothe these general declarations with precision, and to convince all classes, races and creeds in India of our sincere resolve, the War Cabinet have agreed untidily upon consultations for the immediate setting up in India, after victory has come, of a body representative of the principal elements in India's life as a whole, would avoid the alternative dangers: Either that resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority, or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive of internal harmony and fatal to the speedy setting up of a New Constitution."

* * * *

Will Submit Proposals

The fact that Sir Stafford Cripps was chosen to take the proposals to India, shows the sincerity of the British Government in its desire to reach an understanding on the problem. Sir Stafford is fine work as ambassador to Russia during the period when our relations with that country were of the most delicate nature, and later, during the critical months after Russia's entry into the war, has made him one of the most outstanding figures in British public life to-day. As Lord of the Privy Seal, he has a high and responsible office in the British Government, and it is a tribute to the people of India that he was sent to discuss their problems, and present Britain's offers in their name. Mr. Churchill has said that India is one of the bases from which counter-attacks in the war in the Pacific will be launched. The people of India have already shown a fine spirit in supporting their country's war effort. They are being asked now, not only by the British Government, but by all the other people of the Empire, to carry out the appeal made to them by Lord Linlithgow, their viceroy, "to close ranks and stand shoulder to shoulder against the aggressor." The success of the mission, and the deepest interest the delicate mission that has been entrusted to Sir Stafford Cripps, and it is to be hoped that some satisfactory solution may be found whereby the different sections may be able to meet on common ground. At this critical period in the war a united India with its teeming millions would prove an important factor in deciding the issues of the war.

Policy Of Starvation

Nazis Making Deliberate Attempt To Exterminate Poles and Greeks

"The Germans have embarked upon a policy of deliberate starvation of the races which occupy ground intended for the expansion of the Reich's population. This policy is in its full-est flower in Poland and Greece; it will be extended elsewhere just as fast as the boys in Berlin consider it necessary. Poland and Greece happen to be the areas where it is particularly important for military reasons, to replace the existing populations with Germans of sure fidelity. There is also the biological fact that starved people are known to be apathetic to ideas of revolution. Poland and Greece are the parts where any risings behind the lines would do the Nazi armies the most harm.

* * * *

Hard Up For Men

Mussolini is so hard up for officers that even grandpas will have to serve. The London radio says Il Duce has issued a new order whereby non-commissioned officers who were recalled to the colors now will have to serve until they are 70 years old.

Historic Plaque

Marks The House Where Lenin Lived In London

The house where Lenin lived and worked during his exile in London in 1902-03, half wrecked by a German bomb in autumn during the height of the large historical plaque by the London County Council. Ivan Maisky, Soviet ambassador to Great Britain, was cheered enthusiastically when he said the memorial was a symbol of better British-Russian relations and related how Lenin set down in the house the ideas which later became the foundation stone of the U.S.S.R.

* * * *

A Valuable Cargo

Cargo of the German motorship Wilhmeta, interned before entry of the United States into the war, yielded 4,000 tons of crude rubber, 100 tons of truck tires, 360 tons of brass, 2 tons of copper, and sacred quantities of raw wool, hides, grains and peanuts.

Amongst those thousands of girls who are out to win the war, a goodly percentage are sure to win a warrior.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

A Short History Of The Disease Written By Dr. J. S. Fullon, D.V.S., Veterinary Pathologist

Although the history of equine encephalomyelitis is well known to many, it is well perhaps to review the matter and mention some of the more recent findings in connection with the disease that stock owners may fully appreciate not only the economic side, but the newer aspect, that pertaining to public health.

Sleeping sickness of horses in Saskatchewan was first recognized as such in 1935 when a fairly extensive outbreak occurred. In 1936, five cases appeared, but in 1937, a second and more extensive epidemic occurred, followed in 1938 by one that was the severe that some 15,000 horses were lost.

It was extremely difficult at first to control the disease since there was no suitable immunizing agent available. In 1938, however, Chick Zinsser introduced an introduced, which we have found to be almost 100% effective. While it is quite safe to state that a horse properly vaccinated at the right time cannot contract it, the product is far from ideal. In spite of this disease being ideal for the practice of preventive medicine, unfortunately the opportunity has not been given with the result that few cases have developed annually, wherefore the thorough perfecting of it has been completely controlled had vaccine been used regularly.

After the extensive outbreak of 1938, stock owners were greatly alarmed, with the result that in the spring of 1939, some 450 000 horses were vaccinated in the Province of Saskatchewan alone. Whether or not this program had any bearing on the incidence of the disease that year, it is true that very few cases occurred, and that there did were reported as non-vaccinated animals. Because of the freedom from disease in 1939, and there was not the same keen interest in vaccination in the spring of 1940, many horses comparatively few animals were protected. Luck was again with the horse owners, although numerous cases developed throughout the Province, the loss was nothing approaching an epidemic.

Because of comparative freedom from the disease for two years, many there were of the opinion that further vaccination was unnecessary and very little was done in the spring of 1941. With amazing suddenness, however, an outbreak commenced in the middle of June, cases being recognized in quite distant parts of the Province at the same time. Since manufacturing companies anticipated another heavy spring vaccination, large stocks were on hand early in the year so that when the outbreak occurred most of this vaccine was out-dated and of no value. Owing to an extensive trade with the United States, American companies were unable to send large shipments of new vaccine and, because of this, there was an acute shortage throughout western Canada. That many horses are going to be protected, the Department of Veterinary Science at the University of Saskatchewan increased production and distributed sufficient vaccine to keep the outbreak fairly well under control. This was accomplished with a great deal of difficulty and much sacrifice on the part of the staff, who worked many hundred long hours throughout the season.

That such an unfortunate situation may not occur this year, I should advise stock owners to vaccinate their horses in April or May and not wait until an outbreak occurs. The loss by death of one or two horses is very much greater than the necessary outlay for the protection of a full sized stud, or for the purchase of a bottle of serum to treat one developed ill. Many instances of this have farmers waited until the disease actually appeared in their district, and many until it appeared in their own herds before taking any steps. It should be realized that horses may not be necessary for the carrying on of our agricultural pursuits, but agricultural power may be extremely difficult to secure and the consumption of fuel may be further curtailed at any time. The farmer who depends entirely on truck and tractor power may be in a very precarious position, and it seems to be economically sound to protect every available horse. Not only should work horses be vaccinated; young animals should be vaccinated as well since they may be absolutely essential in the future to do work on farms, or to take the piece of delivery trucks in cities, which very shortly may be off the road entirely.

During the years encephalomyelitis was well known among horses in Saskatchewan, physicians reported an increasing number of cases of encephalitis in man, and the question arose as to whether or not there was any relationship between the two infections. In 1938, the year the disease was so prevalent in horses, some 60 cases were recognized in man and, as a result, people had actually died in Saskatchewan, little interest was taken in the matter until the year when the most extensive human epidemic ever recorded occurred in the northern States, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. During the course of this outbreak, we were successful in isolating the virus or germ from two cases, and later proved by blood tests that the entire outbreak was due to the same germ as equine encephalomyelitis. In Saskatchewan alone, 950 persons contracted the disease; eight per cent of these died.

To state that horses were responsible for the human epidemic would be unwise because of our limited knowledge of how the human infection occurs. It is true, however, that the relationship of this disease to the horse—undoubtedly a virus reservoir when infected—appears to be sound practice, and this can only be done by vaccinating each year. No one can predict what may happen in the future in regard to human or equine outbreaks, but the behaviour of the horse disease is any criterion we must not expect that the human disease will never occur.

There are a number of points in connection with the equine and the human outbreaks that are very similar indeed. For example, when the equine disease first appeared in Saskatchewan it undoubtedly travelled from the northern United States to Manitoba and then to the southern part of Saskatchewan. After several outbreaks, it appeared that the virus had become acclimatized to our Province and had lived over the winter months. This was suggested by the fact that the 1938 and 1941 epidemics sprang up in all parts of the Province at the same time and definitely not from one focus of infection. The first human outbreak commenced in the extreme south and travelled north, as was also that of last year. Last season, however, much more territory was covered, cases being recognised as far north as Saskatoon. If this is going to be suitable for the development of virus this season, we may, therefore, expect another human outbreak which may be much more serious than any in the past. Although as I have already mentioned, we have no definite proof that horses are responsible for human epidemics, we do know that a sick horse is a constant source of infection to any horse in contact with him, and we know, too, that people have been infected by the blood of horses handling diseased animals.

Encephalomyelitis is chiefly a seasonal disease occurring during the fly season and, because of this fact many workers have come to believe it is carried by biting insects. Mosquitoes have been proved capable of transferring the disease from infected to healthy experimental animals and it is quite probable that they are vectors in the field. Even if this is the case, however, it is unlikely that they are not wholly responsible for the spring of fall cases as the disease is very often extremely prevalent in seasons and areas where mosquitoes are relatively scarce. Last year, for example, in the northern part of Saskatchewan, there were very few mosquitoes but the horse disease was as prevalent as in the south where mosquitoes were very numerous. Again, the disease is often more widespread in the south spread northward out of the mosquito season, but did were reported as do so until late fall. It appears, however, that the disease is sometimes quitoes should be controlled and every precaution taken to protect animals and people from all biting insects.

I am aware that in many districts of the province, attempts are undertaken to undertake the vaccinating of horses, but this is not at all necessary for farmers to do their own. That this may be done, rather than the disease be left entirely to those who through his careless methods of handling the needle may pass it on to another, I suggest the following procedure.

1. Secure a 10 or hypodermic syringe equipped with two needles; this is a very simple matter and can be done by any druggist. Immerse the syringe and needles in boiling water for twenty minutes before using them.

2. Clip the hair from the jugular furrow with rubbing alcohol a small area of the horse's neck half way between the shoulder and the head.

3. Attach a needle to the syringe; fill the syringe, using one hand to hold the bottle containing the vaccine and draw from it 5 c.c. (1 teaspoon).

4. With the left hand, hold out the skin of the prepared area of the jugular furrow, and insert the needle beneath the skin and inject the vaccine.

5. Remove the needle, with clean gauze, saturated with rubbing alcohol, wipe off the blood that appears on the prepared area of the neck again.

6. Empty the contents of the syringe in a small vessel such as an egg cup, containing alcohol. The needles should remain until required again for the next operation.

7. Clean with rubbing alcohol out of the needle before using it again; this can be done best by (a) holding the plunger of the syringe half way up, (b) attaching the needle, and (c) drawing all the alcohol.

8. Be sure to handle the needle carefully, that is, by the hub only, so as not to contaminate the part to be inserted beneath the skin.

9. Chick vaccine must be kept at ice box temperature (from 35 to 45 degrees F.) and should not be used for long after it is opened; it loses its value rapidly when exposed to the higher temperatures.

It should be understood that the vaccine supply may be limited because there will be but three sources of supply, the Connaught Labs. of Leslie Company, New York; the Better Company, Chicago, and the Department of Veterinary Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. The Department of Veterinary Science has already prepared a considerable quantities and will continue to do so until the demand is taken care of by commercial firms who have bought at drug stores and other stores that handle drug supplies.

Might Be All Right

From Melbourne, Australia, Comes Recipe For Making "Wheat Tea"

Officials of the Housewives Association of Victoria used the drought to discuss substitutes for tea, supplies of which have been taken over by the Australian government. One official suggested wheat as a substitute, offering this recipe:

"Take one pound of wheat, place in a baking dish and brown. Add two spoons of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of salt; place in oven and brown avoiding burning. Store in airtight jar. Use one teaspoonful to each person, making tea in the usual manner and allowing it to infuse well."

* * * *

Break For Artists

Sudden demand for painted artificial flowers is providing plenty of work for artists who had closed their studios because of dwindling business. One reason for the demand is attributed to the high price of real flowers.

* * * *

Not Always Eligible

One of the strangest angles to enlistment in all branches of the service is that although all the men may be able to run, jump and play strenuous games in a way that ordinary individuals cannot, quite often be declared physically unfit while the more or less weaker pass with flying colors.

* * * *

Home are born great, some achieve greatness and some have their income tax money ready ahead of time.

* * * *

Mud is the name of a West Virginia town.

A FAMOUS BRAND

Ogden's
FINE CUT

One of the largest herds in Canada in its time, as many as 14,000 head of cattle bore the famous brand of the old Oxley Ranch, founded in Alberta in 1902 by the late W. R. Hull.

BRAND OF THE
OXLEY RANCH

China's Sun Rising

Strong And Adaptable People May Be Leaders Of New Asia

But the ways of history are strange as the workings of nature. As the Japanese march into Burma, something is happening which may defeat all their plans and change face of Asia. Whether and this is the 1st light of Western rule in the East is a matter for dispute. The devouring flame of aggression threatening both alike may draw Orient and Occident into a new understanding and unity of purpose. Meantime there can be no doubt that China in this crisis is assuming the leadership of the Asiatic peoples. The Chinese are the most influential race in Asia. They a genius for commerce, and in their quiet, peaceful way they are already more influential in Malaya and Indonesia than the Japanese. They occupy an important position in the cities of the Dutch Indies in Singapore and Bankok, Rangoon and Manilla.

At the moment when China seems most isolated indeed, while her enemy seizes one by one the keys of empire in the southern seas—the fighting of Chiang Kai-shek, the leader of South-eastern Asia. He leaves the battered stronghold of Chungking to go for the first time, indeed, while her ruler seeking to win the full support of an oriental people for his Western allies. He is given a place on the Generalissimo's staff. He sends his envoy to Bagdad to negotiate a treaty with Iraq. He makes an amity pact with Iran.

The new leader of a new Asia looms through the battle smoke on the Burma front. Hour by hour news from the Pacific comes a portent that may affect the outcome of the war more than the battle of India's Eastern coast. Not without bearing on the rising power of China is the prediction of the leader of India's Congress party, Jawaharlal Nehru after his visit in 1939 to Chiang Kai-Shek: "My own picture of India's future," he said, "is a federation which includes China and India Burma and Ceylon Afghanistan and possibly Indonesia and Iran." Then prophecy belongs to the future. The omen of immediate significance is the China-led movement to rally the peoples of South Asia to block the Hitlerian pretensions of Japan.—New York Times.

Not Due To Shortage

Sugar Rationed To Save Cane For Munitions Of War

Canada understands that the Government's call for voluntary rationing of sugar is a wartime measure, states the Woodstock Sentinel-Review. Sugar is not being rationed because in the United States simply because of a shortage in the sugar cane crop. The real reason for the restriction is that sugar cane can produce either sugar molasses or edible sugar, that is the kind of sugar we use in tea or coffee. He-too much of the cane is used for edible, or eating sugar, then there is not so much available for sugar molasses, which is used in munitions and edible sugar come from the same raw material sources.

Now why this concern about the supply of sugar molasses? For the reason alcohol is sugar molasses. And ethyl alcohol is required for munitions of war and for thousands of chemicals used in war production. Fortune Magazine, which made a survey of the sugar situation in the United States, declares that "today's wars are fought literally with sugar." Every time a 16-inch gun fires, a fifth of an acre of sugar can is consumed in the form of ethyl alcohol, and it will be remembered that ethyl alcohol comes, largely, from sugar molasses. Then, too, sugar is energy for war workers and for fighting men.

* * * *

An anti-aircraft gun is known as an "archie" in the ranks of the British army. 2456

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Ordnance Corps

Is To Be Turned Into A Combatant Formation

The Royal Canadian ordnance corps—the organization that supplies and maintains the army with vehicles and a thousand other things—is to be turned into a combatant formation.

The ordnance corps of the British army has been designated as combatant and the Canadians are following this policy. In Libya, men of the ordnance corps repaired tanks and other vehicles right at the front lines and under fire. They were fighting troops like the tankmen or infantry themselves.

The Canadian ordnance is ready to perform this same service for its army and will work with frontline regiments in action. Its string of workshops will extend back to the bases. Ordnance units for armored formations are particularly stressing this.

The R.C.O.C. is even ready to fight like infantry if they have to. On several occasions ordnance men have been sent into the line on regular rifle battalion jobs, blocking a gap or hunting "parachutes."

The new assistant provost marshal at Canadian Corps headquarters is Maj. W. G. Ball of Edmonton, succeeding Maj. Dick Day of Winnipeg and Ottawa, who has come back to Canada to another appointment after serving with the Canadians in England since the first contingent went over.

For distinguished conduct during a bad fire in an army building, S.Q.-M.S. Edward Gray of Calgary, a member of the Royal Canadian army service corps, has been mentioned in army orders.

Gray discovered the blaze, ordered a soldier to put in an alarm, and then started to fight the outbreak himself. Drenched with chemicals and suffering from fumes and smoke, he finally got the fire under control.

Hope Springs Eternal

David H. Frederick, attending out 50 years as a barber in Harrisburg, Pa., offered this observation: "I've noticed that the kind of whiskey hair could be made to grow—but I've never seen many baldheaded men who could be convinced of it, either."

* * * *

The back-to-the-horse movement gets a set-back in the announcement that a new Ford tractor will be quoted at $50 in the good old days—now costs $150, and this doesn't include the horse.

* * * *

An egotist is a man who always thinks of himself when you want to talk about yourself.

* * * *

One industry which could well shut down for the duration is the rumor factory.

* * * *

China has a new anti-opium drive.

HEAD COLDS

Relief from Distress Comes this Way

Put 2-purpose Va-tro-nol up each nostril ... (1) It shrinks swollen membranes. (2) Stimulates irritation. Helps flush out nasal congestion. Relieves clogging sinus.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Secret Of Success

McNaughton Is Thoroughly Trained Scientist As Well As A Soldier

The consequence is that McNaughton, the thoroughly trained soldier, can bring to baffling military problems the original approach of the thoroughly trained research scientist. At the point where some may get confused or slowed down because the old rules do not mean to provide all the answers, his scientist's mind is in its element. The job becomes a research job and the good research scientist easily produces sound new ideas. This, we think, is the reason why Hitler listened to him so attentively at this baffling and confusing stage of the war. This too is the reason why he may become one of the greatest military leaders of history before the war is over.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

* * * *

British soldiers are fighting a well-organized guerilla warfare against the Germans on the island of Crete with supplies sent regularly from Cairo.

* * * *

Exclusive of generator equipment, it costs $18,000 to build one of the giant $0,000,000 candlepower anti-aircraft searchlights used by the Canadian forces.

* * * *

The sun gives as much energy in one minute as mankiff uses in a year.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS
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Patience Is Needed

People Of Western World Could Learn Lesson From China

Some words of advice were given to a people smarting under the blows of an underrated foe. Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, was the man who gave the advice. The people who got it were Vancouver folk attending the Board of Trade's Victory Loan luncheon.

The advice was this—"Let us learn from China a little lesson of patience and let us not swerve in our common faith."

That is sound counsel. Coming from China to-day it deserves our special consideration.

We have been fighting Japan for less time than months. The Chinese have been fighting Japan for more than four years.

We have suffered reverses, Japan's war machine has overrun a string of our strategic footholds. China, too, has suffered reverses—much more severe reverses than ours. The aggressor has taken a great section of China's "Good Earth." He has bombed Chinese cities, killed Chinese civilians. If our methods were to adopt those of China, British Columbia would be in the hands of Japan's war lords and Japanese war planes would be bombing Canadian cities on the prairies.

We have not suffered these things. All that we have suffered in the loss of military bases, resources and dignity. Our faces are red but our homes are safe.

"Patience," says China's spokesman. Yet, we could learn a little lesson, also, patience from China. For China who has fought on, alone, for four years — matching primitive weapons against modern mechanized might—who has built up, under fire, on a rough and ready war industry, who has battled the invader in the front lines and behind the lines, and who, above all, has forged the bonds of a national unity that lives in the hearts of its people—she has a new hope of better China, rising from the ashes of the old.

Let us learn a little from Old China.—Vancouver News-Herald.

May Become Popular

With Motoring Restricted People Can Get Acquainted With Home

Riding on rubber has revolutionized life for very many years. The family car has vastly expanded the community within which we have been accustomed to live. The church or the club may be in a part of the city altogether remote from the homes of their members. The schools to which the children go, the theatres were recreation is sought and the hotels or places of entertainment where they congregate set gathers for the occasional frolic may be distant but easily reachable by the convenient motor car. It has been a shrinking invitation to get away from home.

But rubber has suddenly become one of the least available commodities. Tires of all sorts are here to-day, may be gone tomorrow. In the States there has even been talk of confiscating the tires which motorists now have and using the rubber for military purposes. In Ottawa it is said that that idea never thought of and but no decision has so far been made. But it is clear that when the present tires are gone there will be no new ones to replace them during the war. There may be a slight postponement by re-treading tires of the day when private car users will be laid by to gather cobwebs in the garage, but that day is apparently inescapable and not so very far distant.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that humanity must make up its mind to a new revolution in its life. Boundaries of communities will again shrink. And it may not prove much of a loss to the country if families find that the home acquires a much more important status in the daily life, if the parish church takes on a new consequence, and if every locality becomes more conscious of the community spirit. It is not only in the greater amount of walking that will be done that the new order of 1942 and after will demonstrate itself.

W. H. Moore, M.P., recently had occasion to refer to the decline of political consciousness among people of to-day, and he suggested that it might in some degree be attributable to the vanishing of the cracker-barrel clubs which used to discuss every issue from A to Z. It is not impossible that with the disappearance of the family car and the barring out of biscuit tins, the cracker-barrel and the club may make some headway again, and the country may have a revival in every fibre of its being. The loss of adversity are not necessarily depressing.—Toronto Telegram.

For Canadian Goods

Britain To Spend Large Sum For British Forces In Far East

The Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes are to spend £5,000,000 ($22,000,000) yearly in Canada on supplies for the British forces in the Middle East, it was announced. The supplies, some of which already have reached canteens in the Middle East, West Africa and elsewhere, consist chiefly of beer, chocolate, razor blades, tooth paste, soaps, canned goods, spirits and cigarettes.

Many of the sayings attributed to Confucius came from Egypt.

Duroc-Jerseys are a breed of hogs.

We Need A Law

To Prevent People From Taking Away Our Fond Illusions

Somebody's always taking the joy out of life; some sadist calling himself a realist, stripping us of fond illusions. Robert Service turns up in Hollywood to tell us that there never was such a person as Dan McGrew, and that consequently the shot "Dangerous Dan" that night in the Yukon saloon, because Dan had got fresh with it "lady known as Lou."

Service says he just made Dan up in his mind. Service says there was nothing to the story of "The Cremation of Sam McGee"; that either McGee hadn't felt the cold as much as Service wrote he did, or wasn't around to feel it.

We wish Service had kept quiet, especially after all these years. Because millions of us liked Dangerous Dan and felt sorry for McGee, because he couldn't take it, and had a smoking regard for "Lou"—and not a few of the old-timers had been in the saloon that night (it was clearly a big place) when Dan was mowed down by the lone stranger who a few minutes before had been playing the piano hauntingly.

But this is the sort of world we live in. There are even people now who say they don't believe in ghosts. They will tell you, bored and supercilious day, or perhaps for a Spanish Lottery, or a rain-maker, or even Santa Claus, but tell them that the fairies or the ghosts of pirates on the seacoasts or about the banshee, and they'll curl up their noses superior like.

And then, of course, there's the hateful tribe of "debunkers"; the people who took to debunking the fact that Wolfe never recited Grey's Elegy that night before he attacked Quebec, and that Paul Revere didn't never exclaimed "give me liberty, or give me death," and that George Washington never chopped down a cherry tree, and so on. They are all pests. It's a pity to see Robert Service joining them, throwing doubt on the characters and myths that have become great Canadians. And Service did it in Hollywood, of all places.

If this sort of thing keeps up, something will have to be done about it. For the next thing we know they'll be telling us that there was no Red Carter, that Frank Merriwell never hit that home run in the last half of the 10th inning with two men out and no one on bases, that nobody called Casey ever was at the bat at Mudville, and that the Dionne Quintuplets and the Younger boys never had existence.

There ought to be a law.—Ottawa Journal.

Defence Of London

Canadian Batteries In Charge Of Big Anti-Aircraft Guns

On the fringe of London's anti-aircraft defences a Canadian anti-aircraft regiment is on operations night and day manning some of the biggest "ack ack" guns in Britain with responsibility for a considerable element handled by Canadian technicians.

The batteries, originally from Prince Edward Island, Montreal and Winnipeg, are ready to open up.

Alarms and standdos are frequent in London, sometimes as often as nights ago every gun was preparing to go into action when the raiders came right to the edge of the Canadian area and swiftly turned back.

Each gun site is a small fort with guns in steel and concrete emplacements, searchlight and post from which the firing is directed is underground near the guns.

Down in the subterranean posts gunners report and with headphones in communication with the main underground headquarters miles away which is the nerve centre of this whole sector of London's defences. As the enemy planes move inland their progress is followed and the different gun sites are informed to be prepared to take them on as targets.

The radiolocation men work in those underground posts and the fire orders are given by sergeants who never hear the planes or see the guns. They just crouch over their plotting boards, making rapid calculations and shouting out orders climaxed with "Fire."

Outside, Canadians in leather jerkins and steel helmets manning the guns crouch at their jobs beside the searchlights behind sheets of armor plating and in the gun pits.

Service Guaranteed

Waiter Supplied Information To Patron In New York Restaurant

This happened in a chophouse, the name of which, after due reflection, we have decided to withhold. One day, at lunch, a regular patron looked up from the menu and said briskly: "What is tripe a la mode, anyway? I'm always seeing it in menus and I don't even know what it looks like." The waiter pondered, then surreptitiously pointed out a solitary customer who had just seated himself at a nearby table. "I'll talk that gentleman into ordering it," he said. He did, too, and on the way back from the kitchen he stopped at the curious one's table, lifted the dish cover, and said, "That's what it looks like, sir."

Bren guns for Chunking, munitions for Hawaii and the Philippines, motor transport for Libya and tanks for Russia. This is how Canada strikes at the Axis every day, Hon. C. D. Howe revealed in Montreal. Three of these Valentine tanks (left) are Canada's quota for Russia. The 20-ton armoured fighting vehicles of this type are going right into service against the Germans. Aircraft production lines (right) in Canada are rolling off 70 planes a week or approximately 300 a month. Some types, said Mr. Howe, are the most modern of planes used by the armed forces.

Created Marionettes

Tony Sarg Whose Art Made Him Famous Is Dead

Tony Sarg, 59, world-famous creator of marionette shows, died in New York a few weeks ago.

Born in Guatemala of English parentage, he learned the art of wood-carving from his German grandfather at an early age. The latter's influence was felt along other lines, too, for young Sarg was packed off to a German military academy to learn how to be a German officer.

Sarg's love for illustration took him from the German Army to London in 1905, where he worked in an attic and submitted illustrations to London magazines and newspapers. He carved marionettes, and when his chance came he made good manipulating them for the benefit of American tourists drawn to his shows in Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop.

He reached New York in 1915 and made steady progress as a marionette man. Meantime he dabbled in other artistic fields, illustrating books of his own and others, designing textiles, pottery, rugs and furniture for children.

The achievement he considered his best—and one that proved for him the best type of publicity—was the creation of the grotesque balloon caricatures that blew up and down Broadway Thanksgiving Day in Macy's annual parade.

Polite In A Way

How Small Belgian Girl Thanked Nazi Officer For Candy

News from Belgium tells this story: A Belgian recently arrived in Great Britain witnessed the following scene in occupied Belgium:

A little four-year-old girl was sitting crying by her mother's side in a street car. A German officer found this opportunity for propaganda too good to miss and offered her a sweet. Without looking at him, the little girl took the present before her mother could intervene, and wiping her eyes, whispered: "Thank you, you dirty Boche!"

Making War Material

Typewriter manufacturers now make artillery components and fire control equipment. One firm assembles a small caliber gun, another makes anti-aircraft projectiles, and all will be asked to take on the manufacture of complex items needed for the war program.

Registered Seed

Has To Be Up To A Certain Specified Standard

"What seed shall I buy to be certain of good seed?" is a question frequently asked. To get a good start with a good seed, it is necessary to buy only a few bushels of Registered or Certified seed. These grades of seeds are derived from crops inspected in the field and for which seed certificates are issued finally by the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. These are legal grades under the Seeds Act of Canada. A variety is accepted for registration only after it has been carefully compared with other varieties and found to be deserving of a place in some part of the Dominion. Registration of certification of seed implies that the crop from which it has been derived must have been inspected in the field and found to have the required degree of purity of variety and kind. It must also be free from weeds and seed borne diseases within certain limits. Further, before the seed can be sold as registered or certified, it must be subjected to a purity and germination test, and, if up to a certain specified standard, it is tagged and sealed in accordance with the regulations prescribed under the Seeds Act.

Facing A Deadly Peril

Moral Courage Is Needed If We Are To Win The War

Former Prime Minister Robert Menzies of Australia declared recently that "the British Empire stands nearer destruction than ever dreamed of."

"We must have courage," he said in an address. "Many of us have shown very little courage in the past few years—that moral courage which enables people to stand up to things which are unpopular.

"If the war is to be determined merely by a nationalistician we shall be defeated in 1942, but if you believe that the great struggle of the world is between truth and falsehood, between daylight and dark, and that the forces of daylight must win, then in 1942 the enemy will learn that victory in this war is not for him. We can and shall win this war if we really believe in these things."

The surface temperature on the sun is about 10,800 degrees F.

Fear Post-war Reprisals

People In Germany Know European Nations Will Take Their Revenge

Germany to-day knows she is licked and continues to fight with undiminished fury in an effort to postpone as long as possible the time of postwar reprisals, according to Alex Dreier, N.B.C. correspondent and last newsman to leave Berlin before war was declared.

"I saw the first crack in Germany's morale when the blitz victory over Russia, which Hitler had promised, failed to materialize," Dreier states in a signed article in the current issue of The American Magazine. "As relations between Washington and Berlin grew more tense, I saw the widespread uncertainty of victory turn into a conviction of defeat.

"On the eve of Pearl Harbor, Germany has been so undermined with hopelessness that even Nazi officials talked openly of their fears of ultimate disaster. I don't mean that the Nazi regime is about to crack up. Far from it. I've seen its lightning machine and it is still magnificent despite losses on the eastern front. In fact, recent setbacks have given Germany a will to fight with a new ferocity.

"The little fellow under Hitler is afraid of what will happen to him after he stops fighting. I talked with Germans who believe that a murderous horde of avengers—downtrodden Russians, Poles, Czechs, Serbs, Norwegians, Belgians, Danes, Dutch and French—will swarm over Germany once military operations have ceased. A Nazi officer told me that if Germany is defeated 20,000,000 Germans will die—and not on the battlefield.

"The Nazis told the world they started this war as a crusade. But the average German told me he was continuing it out of fear—fear of postwar reprisals."

Here's an old British war veteran's comment on the escape of those three Nazi battleships: "Yer can't catch rats in their 'oles. Now we've got 'em out of their 'oles, we'll finish 'em off, one by one."

In the earth's "normal" weather periods, say some scientists, the polar seas are free of ice.

Upper Yosemite falls, world's largest free-leaping waterfall, drops 1,430 feet in one fall.

Tribute To Britain

Has Already Spent About Forty Billion Dollars On The War

It is not the people of the Dominions or colonies who carp. They know that the British Isles have furnished more than their share of men and money.

It is American who seem to be so concerned about the outlying partners in the British Commonwealth. It is the kind of American who boasts of America's role as the arsenal of democracy and forgets that the United States contribution is still largely in the appropriation stage, and that even what is a supplier of weapons Britain is still ahead.

Britain has produced more than 90 per cent. of the weapons she is using and meanwhile has helped her allies.

The British Isles, with roughly one-third of the population of the United States, have spent about $40,000,000,000 on the war. Most of this is available now in war material, while, despite vast appropriations, the United States has furnished so far only about $20,000,000,000 worth of fighting supplies.

Britain has sent 1,000 tanks and 1,000 planes to Russia, while America is lagging behind the amounts promised.

America is increasing the rate of her contribution rapidly, but the pace may be speeded by adequate appreciation of what others have done. —Christian Science Monitor.

New Coinage

Royal Mint Meets Unprecedented Demand For Coins

The Royal Mint was in operation from 16 to 24 hours a day for the greater part of 1941 to meet an unprecedented demand for coins, Sir Ernest Ewart, master of the mint, said in his annual report tabled in the House of Commons by Finance Minister Ilsley.

"The continued unprecedented demand for subsidiary coin in 1940 and 1941 is attributable due to black-out duties, general acceleration of business transactions and increased earnings of the people," Sir Ernest reported.

Coinage issues exceeded 84,000,000 pieces in 1941. This output was met by re-minting peak productions, without resorting to the purchase of blanks which was found necessary in 1940 when more than 122,000,000 coins were issued.

Net increase in value of coins in circulation was $4,403,743.

The mint received 7,340 deposits of gold bullion weighing 6,444,051 ounces during the year, an increase of 148,538 ounces over 1940.

The Giant's Steps

Formed Stairway For Indian Spirits According To Old Legend

The Giant's Steps, or Giant's Stairway, situated in the centre of Paradise Valley in Banff National Park, is a succession of large rectangular blocks of stone placed by nature in such regular formation as to resemble an immense stairway. Over these stones rushes the crystal clear water of Wastach brook, forming a beautiful cascade or series of waterfalls.

These steps formed, according to Indian legend, the ancient stairway of the Indian spirits of the upper air. So impressed were the Indians with the beauty of the scene, that they named the brook "Wastach," meaning beautiful. The Giant's Steps are easily reached from Lake Louise, either by motor or saddle-horse.

The Price Of Silence

Over the counter of the pawnshop a musician handed his violin with the brief comment: "How much?"

The pawnbroker examined the instrument and replied: "Five Dollars."

"Five dollars! That's ridiculous! Why, the neighbors offered me more than that."

Women as well as men served as jesters in the courts of the Middle Ages.

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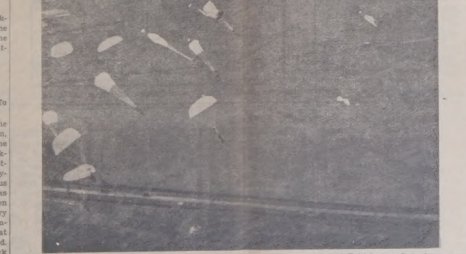

BRITISH PARATROOPS STAGE RAID ON GERMAN BASE

Britain's air-borne division has gone into action. The second appearance of British parachute troops was the first appearance of a powerful British force in France since the fall of that nation. The raiders wrecked a radio-locator. With the co-operation of infantry and the navy, they made their return to Britain. Only when they were recrossing the channel did the Nazis muster a counter-attack.

Efficient Production

Three Points Which Farmers Might Give Attention To

Speaking at the opening of the Canadian Horticultural Council Annual Meeting in Ottawa a few days ago, Dr. Barton, Dominion Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said there were three points for fruit and vegetable producers and farmers generally might give more attention to. Here they are: First—efficient production. A lot has been done in this direction but there is need for much more to be done. A product properly produced is already more than half marketed, he said. Two—Production of quality products is still an important touchstone, no matter what the product may be. Third—What the producer expects to get for his products must be reckoned in terms of value to the consumer.

He said that to the third year of the war the point has been reached where the demands on agriculture have been enlarged and more pronounced. With respect to the difficulties confronting producers there are three that are outstanding: labour, shortage of supply of some requirements and delivery of supplies. The last may be more of a problem for the Government than one for the producers.

While fruit is placed by the British in a somewhat minor category during war time from the viewpoint of dietetic product, it does not decrease in importance because of its nutritive value and as a product to relieve the monotony of the diet. Referring to apples, Dr. Barton said the one bright spot is the possibility of increasing the domestic consumption. The domestic market has been by no means fully explored.

As a result of the war he said that farmers in the British Commonwealth. It is the kind of American who boasts of America's role as the arsenal of democracy and forgets that the United States contribution is still largely in the appropriation stage, and that even what is a supplier of weapons Britain is still ahead.

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Language Was Familiar

Kipling Soothed Elephant By Speaking To It In Hindustani

The late Rudyard Kipling was visiting the zoo when one of the new visitors was giving quite a lot of trouble. It was an elephant, and for days it had been making miserable, trumpeting and storming and refusing to be comforted. "Why," said Kipling, "she's begged for mischief," and he went to it and spoke to it in a language it recognized—Hindustani. "There now, she's fallen asleep in the arm of your storming." he said gently, "you're to stay here and you might as well make the best of it. Now, my poor, you will find many keepers when you get to know them, you know." The familiar pet names soothed the great beast. Then, and when Kipling went away he left a happy and contented elephant.

A Famous Headmaster

Two Pupils Of Thomas Arnold Found Fame In Literature

Among the centenaries which fall this year is that of the death of Dr. Thomas Arnold, the famous headmaster of Rugby, who died in 1842. It will be observed at Rugby School on June 13, the day after the actual anniversary. One of the most famous of all schoolmasters, Thomas Arnold's fame has been proclaimed to the world by the immortal pen of Tom Brown in "Tom Brown's School Days." While acknowledging the importance of imparting learning, he realized that this was only a part of education, the great aim of which should be the formation of character, and at Rugby he introduced reforms that changed the whole tenor of public schools.

Rubber From Wheat

Alcohol under many may be extracted from wheat, though not on a commercial basis yet. At Washington a report was presented recently stating that a bushel of corn or wheat would make ten pounds of synthetic rubber. There is the possibility in future years that 120,000,000 bushels would provide more than enough rubber for Canada's needs.

Wasted Energy

The Ottawa Journal says one of the minor nuisances of life is the illegible signature appended to a letter. If all the time wasted in business offices trying to decipher illegible signatures could be put to work building bombers the result would be astounding.

Well-Equipped

The Nipponese soldier carries a 25-25 rifle, 400 rounds of ammunition, five days of iron rations—rice and sardines—a tin hat, a spade, first aid kit, a fanatical spirit and a bitter hatred of the White Man. You can't fool with that sort of guy, says the London Free Press.

Watch Your Tires

A tire 30 per cent. underinflated will give only 75 per cent. of mileage built into it. When air pressure is below the required amount the tire is jamed against the rim upon contact with a curb or rut.

A goldfish can live in water between the temperatures of 32 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. 2456

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Lord Woolton, minister of food, said that "the war in the Pacific has effected meat supplies" and advised Britons to "learn how to cook vegetables and serve them in a manner which people like."

Lord Croft, parliamentary secretary for the war office, told Britons they must "stamp out fretful, querulous criticism" of the empire's armed forces because that is "simply playing the enemy's game."

Anti-aircraft fire of the Polish destroyer Kujawiak was so accurate it held off three German bombers, hitting two of them, and enabled a convoy to come though an enemy attack unmached.

The United States navy is gambling $2,610,000 on the possibility of salvaging the burned former French liner Normandie from its Hudson river mudbed.

A reduction of about one-fourth in Britain's clothes ration starting June 1—from 66 coupons a year to a rate slightly over 51—has been announced.

The British Columbia government will construct a bomb-proof vault costing $22,000 in which to store departmental documents that are irreplaceable.

Francis Irene Du Pont, 68, one of the outstanding research chemists in the United States, died recently in New York.

SO YOU'RE GOING TO DO A PLAY?

Plots, for properties, costuming and advertising, should be prepared early in the plan, and done thoroughly. Costume must be correct to the period as well as furniture, and all fit into a definite pattern.

Costume Plot.

For a one act play the list is not very long or intricate usually, but for a three act play if the list is not prepared for you, begin early in rehearsals to compile a detailed list. Plan it something like this, "Ladies In Retirement".

Miss Creed, Act 1.—Black wool dress, black petticoat, black wool cape, grey sailor hat, black bustles, black bag, black gloves, elastic boots. Act. 11—Black silk stripped dress, blue cotton apron, black plush coat, canneo pin, purple bonnet, beige gloves.

Publicity Programme

If a daily paper is issued daily and If your play has a snappy title "Penny Wise", "Ladies In Retirement" you might persuade the storekeepers to use these names in their ads. Le, "Better to penny wise than pound foolish" when buying your groceries this week." "Ladies in Retirement never knew the value of advertising" etc. If the store issues bulletins telling of specials for the week do not overlook that opportunity of going into every door. Write-up telling of the author, the location of the play, and some description of the setting is of interest. Another article might tell of the number in the cast and one of the most important plot incidents in the play always leaving the end unsolved. Radio stations now in their daily broadcast have a time for such community advertisements at no charge. Leave no stone unturned to advertise.

Selling Of Tickets

Sometimes a number of casts do not approve of selling tickets. They tell the director that if they spend all the time necessary to produce a good show they have done their share and selling of tickets should be done by someone else. That may be true but my casts know from the first rehearsals that it is their duty to sell ten tickets, they are selling them, selves to their friends and admirers, and it is their duty to help put over the show if they are satisfied with the play they are doing.

Next week we'll talk about the speech angle of the play, pointing out the usual pitfalls and how to get around them. Be seeing you here next week.—Mary Ellen Burgess, Box 526, Regina, Sask.

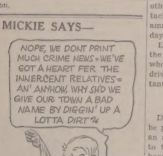
Had His Day Too

The story is told of a dignified Anglican rector who had occasion to communicate with a humble Methodist pastor. He headed his letter: "The Rectory. All Saints' Day."

The answering letter forwarded by the Methodist pastor bore the simple heading, "The Methodist Manse, Washing Day."

Keep your eye on what a man turns up his nose at and you will then know what he has been raised on.

MICKIE SAYS—


NOPE, WE DONT PRINT MUCH CRIME NEWS - WE'VE GOT A HEART FER THE INNERCENT RELATIVES = AN' ANYHOW, WHY SHD WE GIVE OUR TOWN A BAD NAME BY DIGGIN' UP A LOTTA DIRT?=

YOUNGEST C.O.

Des Smith of London, Ont., and Ottawa has taken over command of a Canadian permanent force cavalry regiment which he joined as a subaltern nine years ago, it is announced from Ottawa. A lieutenant-colonel, he is the youngest commanding officer in a Canadian armored division.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

MARCH 29

THE TRANSFIGURED CHRIST MEETS HUMAN NEED

Golden text: And they were all astonished at the majesty of God. Luke 9:43.

Lesson: Matthew 17:1-20; Mark 9:2-29; Luke 9:28-43a.

Devotional reading: John 12:20-28.

Explanations And Comments

On the Mount of Transfiguration. Luke 9:28-36. And it came to pass about eight days after these sayings. Dr. A. B. Bruce reminds us that the Gospel historians are not wont to be cumbered in their narratives with and their minute accuracy here signifies in effect: "Please be careful." communications and discourses concerning the event were fresh in the thought of all, the wondrous events are now in the process of fading. It came to pass that Jesus, taking with him his three favored disciples went up into the mountain to pray. Their countenance was altered (his face did shine as the sun, Matthew) and his raiment became white and dazzling. Elven the face of Moses shone after he had been in communion with God on the Mount, and we can readily understand that after hours spent in prayer Jesus would be exalted in spirit and a new light would shine from his face, his whole aspect would be changed.

"I take the Transfiguration to be a great lesson on prayer, and I urge that more and more it should enter into our life. It is difficult. It will be accomplished by no sudden or single effort to shake ourselves free of the clinging material things, but it is worth far more than all the efforts we can make. We are living as if the world were all, and often as if there were no God, and I believe that the constant habit of prayer would alter that. It would introduce us to a new light. It would not change our circumstances, but it might change our spirits. It would lead us to look beyond our circumstances, which do change, to the great and glorious fact of life, through the mists to the everlasting hills." (Charles Brown).

The Transfiguration is really best understood as a mystic experience of self dedication and divine assurance which Jesus actually went through soon after the divine disclosure to the disciples of what lay in store for them. Through the story is told from the point of view of the disciples which emphasizes its influence upon them, it is clear that Jesus, too, has hints, lies in its being a record of the inner life of Jesus." (A. B. Peake).

Resent Intrusion

Monkeys In India Kill Chinese Building New Supply Route

Angry monkeys, using Japanese tactics of fighting from treetops, have killed scores of Chinese laborers by dropping rocks on their heads as they worked on the new Sikang-Assam Highway which will replace the Burma Road as a main land supply route for China, United China Relief reported.

T. Y. Lo, official of the Chinese Motion Picture Corporation, said the attack took place in mountainous regions along the border of Northern India when the monkeys grew angry at intrusion of laborers into regions which were inhabited by man. He said the monkeys chatted to each other and then began a series of attacks which lasted a week, gathering ammunition at night and using it all day.

He said that when he left China the laborers were protected by guards who had used clubs and pistols to drive the monkeys to refuge in distant treetops.

Care Is Necessary

Dirt, or dead insects, should never be picked out of the radiator core of an automobile, as this is destructive to the delicate cells. Instead, the hood should be lifted and a hose placed between the cells to force out the foreign matter with water pressure.

A Lucky Ship

A 5,000-ton tramp cargo ship, flying the British South African flag, has just completed 10,000 miles of steaming on three oceans in two years, despite war conditions.

There are stars made of material so closely packed together that only one cubic inch of it weighs a ton.

2406

The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irwin

"Form fours, right!" Wrong. They don't form fours any more. But you knew that ,didn't you? You have seen columns of soldiers marching in threes.

You have seen mechanized troops rumbling along the roads in a variety of khaki coloured vehicles of strange shapes and sizes.

But you still wonder what the Individual Citizen's Army does in place of the old parade-ground stuff as "Form fours"; "At the halt, on the left—"; "Pick up that step in the rear rank, there"; "Fix bayonets"; you know the sort of thing.

Well even though they don't "form fours" any more there is still a certain amount of parade-ground work to be done. It's something like crawling before you walk.

And in this Army of ours by the time you walk you really walk.

Let's take it in stages—from civilian clothes to specialized soldier.

There are four phases of training for the mechanized specialist. Phase One is basic training which is common to all arms and services. This teaches the new soldier to accustom himself to Army life, trains him in marching and discipline and the use of a number of weapons. He is carried out in Technical Schools and prepares them for Phase Three, specialized advanced courses carried out at the Canadian Army Trades School, from which highly competent wood and metal workers, machinists, blacksmiths, welders—and a dozen other types of craftsmen are graduated.

From Phase Three many men are posted direct to units for repair and maintenance men, driver-mechanics, etc. Last in the ladder are those picked men in basic branches whose highly technical qualifications fit them for the work of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

We have discused Ordnance before in these columns but Ordnance has so many ramifications that we will probably discuss it again many times before the picture of the Individual Citizen's Army is complete.

In addition to procurement and storage and practicllly everything the Army needs the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps operates repair and replacement units of varying types and sizes according to where the work has to be done. One unit makes repairs under fire, carrying a mobile shop, forge, welding sets, etc., right up to the damaged vehicles or guns and has to be fixed up. You'd be surprised to see what can be done by thoroughly trained men with the proper material right out in the middle of a field.

Other units, larger and more fully equipped are ready to handle jobs that require more time. These, of course, are based at greater distances from the front to permit full-scale repair and recovery jobs to be carried out efficiently.

"Do you mean to say they make mechanics out of ordinary civilians?" You might say. Well the answer to that one is yes. It isn't as strange as it sounds if you're not forgetting, are you, that most youngsters nowadays can take the engine of their father's car down, overhaul it and put it up again. So that many a boy of high school age knows more about radio, than Marconi operators did a few years ago.

Out of material like that you can turn out a finished mechanic is a few months' time, such as you can with former motor mechanics, garage-men and automobile factory machinists, many of whom have already joined the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

In its various phases the trades training programme teaches nearly 100 trades in what you might call a double-barrelled job. Right now these schools and training centres are supplying specialists for War.

But when the war is successfully concluded there will come the question of rehabilitation. That's the other barrel!

The young men who are now being trained for war are, actually, being paid while they train for peace. This Army is not going to loose thousands of untrained young men upon industry when peace is signed—it is going to make available skilled tradesmen who can confidently take their places at bench and lathe and take up in civilian life the job of recovery, and repair they learned in the Individual Citizen's Army.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson

CLOSE TO WHAT MAINLANDS DO THE FOLLOWING ISLANDS LIE ?
CEYLON, TASMANIA, MADAGASCAR AND SICILY
INDIGO BUNTINGS ARE SPARROWS.
COPR. 1940 BY NEA SERVICE, INC.

ANSWER: Ceylon is off the coast of India, Tasmania is just southeast of Australia, Madagascar lies to the east of southeast Africa, and Sicily is located at the toe of the Italian boot.

Coins New Phrase

Hon. Vincent Massey Warns Against "Magniotism Of The Mind"

High Commissioner Vincent Massey, warning against what he called "magnioltism" of the mind, told the Royal Empire Society in London that "now is the time for a mental offensive."

"In this war we started with a simple faith in fixed defences," the Canadian High Commissioner said. "The Maginot Line stands as a silent, abject monument to a battle lost and an illusion lost with it.

"Yet we are always in danger of something I venture to call Maginotism of the mind—mental inertia and a passive attitude—a posture which, like that said fortress line in France, is no defence. Our ideas must match the momentum and thrust of our modern weapons in the field."

Pilots Graduate

Saskatchewan And Alberta Students From Training School At Yorkton, Sask.

The following students, whose homes are in Western Canada, graduated from No. 11 Service Flying Training School, Yorkton, Sask., Feb. 27, 1942, as pilots:

Saskatchewan—LAC A. F. Avant, Hughton; LAC F. H. Barrett, Young; LAC B. M. Berven, Qu'Appelle; LAC G. Campbell, Qu'Appelle; LAC F. C. Davis, Prince Albert; LAC A. G. Erickson, Rastville; LAC J. E. M. Gauthier, Tisdale; LAC D. C. Hansen, Foam Lake; LAC P. G. Heden, Hallwrite; LAC W. A. Henschel, Dafoe; LAC J. D. W. Hoey, Kelso; LAC G. M. Johnston, Rosetown; LAC A. C. McCrady, Milestone; LAC D. J. McMillan, Landis; LAC F. M. Mahon, Prince Albert; LAC D. R. Malcolm, Riceton; LAC W. L. Marcotte, Fife Lake; LAC K. J. Pollock, Canora; LAC W. G. Rubice, Willkie; LAC W. H. Schmidt, Arborfield; LAC G. G. Smith, Eastend; LAC M. J. Sunstrum, Macklin; LAC C. Sylvester, Passwegin; LAC W. R. Torrance, Elrose; LAC F. G. Tyers, Paddockwood; LAC K. Woodhouse, Prince Albert.

Alberta—LAC Roman Grabek, Norden; LAC B. M. Harter, Magrath; LAC M. C. Taylor, Blackfoot.

The western edge of Queensland, Australia, has the world's longest fence. It extends for 600 miles.

Hard On Bird Life

Oil From Ships Sunk By Enemy Taking Heavy Toll

Oil from tankers and other craft sunk in naval warfare in the Atlantic is taking its toll of North American bird life, according to the east coast migratory bird officer of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Observers along the coast report that increasing numbers of waterfowl and sea birds are being washed ashore dead or in dying condition. The oil from sunken vessels or submarines comes to the surface and floats for days in calm patches or slicks often extending over wide areas. The birds alight on the oil-calmed water and once their plumages become saturated with oil they are unable to fly and have to drift helplessly until cold or starvation brings death.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher

"It's been following me, doc, ever since I criticized the wife's biscuits."

REG'LAR FELLERS—*Perpetual Motion*

NOW I LIKE THAT PUSSY ON, PINHEAD, BUT YOU'LL HAVE TO KEEP HIM OFF THE FURTURE OR GET RID OF HIM!
COME ON, FELLER! WE GOTTA FIGURE OUT HOW TO KEEP YOU FROM BEIN' A NUISANCE
MAYBE THIS'LL WORK, MAYBE IT WON'T—ANYHOW WE'LL TRY IT
SEE, MOM ? THOSE FANCE HOLES KEEP HIM SO BUSY HAIN' GOT TIME TO CLIMB ON THE FURNITURE
4-27

Exciting Wolf Hunt

Two Cars Give Chase And Capture Nine Pelts

Nine timber wolves, not as bad day's bag anywhere, were the net result of a day's hunting for four members of the staff of Canadian Airways base at Kenora, Ontario, and four of their friends from the town.

On their day off over a recent week-end, the eight men declared a personal war on the wolf population of the district. In two cars, the hunters were headed for a camp on Alexandria Island some 40 miles south of Kenora when they sighted the wolf pack. Then the "blitz" began. Driving on the ice which had a light coating of snow, just enough to give the tires a good grip, the cars gave chase.

It took good driving and plenty of speed to overtake the fleeing killers of the forests and to keep them from getting on the small islands which spot the Lake of the Woods, and so elude the hunters. Bill Cameron, airways agent at Kenora, was driver of the car with the airmen. He took only one glance at the speedometer which showed 85 miles per hour and decided to keep his eyes on where he was going. Driver of the other car was Bill Thom and in it were the men from the town of Kenora.

When a wolf was run down and cornered the hunters shot him and then took after another, until nine wolves in all were accounted for. Apart from the satisfaction of saving animals whose lives they saved, and the excitement of the chase, the hunters realized $225 bounty and what ever they could get for the skins.—Canadian Pacific Staff Bulletin.

A NEW-SEASON SHIRTWAISTER

By Anne Adams

Your shirtwaisters are the most wearable frocks you own—plan a new-season version—Pattern 4000 by Anne Adams—in lovely rayon crepe and fabric! Make it with short sleeves in one of these sub-tle-but-stunning crepes. Choose any of the new rainbow pastels—black or navy colors, if you like, by making the collar of contrast. The new extended shoulder line and the yoke treatment hide are smart and comfortable, too, and those shoulder yokes are new one with the back, with darts below them to give just the right ease across the bust. Don't miss that centre-front button panel with plaited or either side . . . It's just what your figure needs to keep it on the straight-and-narrow path of fashion as it goes down a larger hipline! Three-quarter sleeves are optional.

Pattern 4000 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 3¾ yards 39 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern to Anne Adams Size, Name, Address and Style Number and mail order to Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Shortage of metal affects clothes hangers, so you can keep right on keeping your coat on the back of a chair.

There are still isolated areas in Australia never visited by a white man.

Tree frogs are able to climb, due to sticky pads on their toes.

Health League presents Topics of Vital Interest

CANADA

CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

President Roosevelt was so shocked by the number of draftees rejected for military service on medical grounds that he told his press conference legislation might be enacted to provide for periodical medical checkups of the people. The number of rejections among Canadian volunteers was scarcely less shocking, and it is evident that the need for conservation of health and physical fitness is greater to-day than at any time in American and Canadian history. The question is one to which Dr. James J. McCann, M.P. for Renfrew South, president of the Canadian Public Health Association, has been giving much thought. In the opinion of Dr. McCann, a graduate of Queen's University with wide experience as a general practitioner, Canada's war effort for the health of her people is an important and integral part of the total war for the retention of our freedom and liberty. There is no gainsaying that to win we must be strong—mentally, morally and physically. It is not enough to be financially strong, nor to have all the implements of war, if we are not physically and mentally fit. We must not only have men and women in good health to manufacture the weapons of war, but must have fit men as aviators who are in good health to man the front line, to man the ships and to pilot the planes.

Canada, as never before, depends upon her manpower and her womanpower. We have no shortage of raw enemies not only in equipment but also in physical and mental condition. And this applies with equal force to the men in the front line and those on the farms and in the war industries.

It is estimated that about one-half of all Canadians employed in manufacturing are engaged in the production of war goods. The task which challenges Government and medical authorities is indicated by the fact that on any day Canada has 50,000 wage-earners idle through illness, while the cost of ill health to the Canadian people exceeds $200,000,000 a year. It is a serious handicap to our war effort.—From Toronto Globe and Mail.

Ship's Biscuits

Rations For British Seamen Compiled To Suit Boats

British seamen compelled to take take to their boats no longer have to dig their teeth into the iron-clad ship's biscuit of the past. Instead they are given dainty little wheat-meal biscuits about two inches square and a quarter of an inch thick.

Packed in rust-proof water-tight containers 48 to a pound tin, there is enough in each tin to supply every person with 14 oz. Together with pemmican (a concentrated mixture of beef extract), mailed milk tablets and condensed milk, the ship-wrecked sailor is now provided with "minimum" rations which are not only more varied and better than the old biscuits and condensed milk, but have a much higher food value.

What is even more important, the space saved can be used for carrying water, the ration of which is now three times as great as it was.—British Industries Bulletin.

To Conserve Paper

London's thin newspapers announced a 10 per cent. reduction in the number of copies, effective March 16, under a voluntary plan to conserve the paper stocks and ease the shipping burden. Readers were advised to share their copies with others.

Two Quotations

A minister in Austin, Texas, seeking new tires, turned to the Scriptures for support. "Go ye into the world and preach the gospel . . ." he quoted in a letter to Mark McGee, rationing administrator. McGee too, turned to the Scriptures to support his refusal: "I will saddle me an ass . . ."

Roll MORE CIGARETTES with DAILY MAIL CIGARETTES

By GENE BYRNES

DONALD GORDON DECLARES CANADA'S SUPPLY SITUATION HAS REACHED CRITICAL STAGE

Montreal—Donald Gordon, chairman of the wartime prices and trade board, called for a "complete inventory" of Canada's productive machinery and warned that the controlled system must go to be replaced by one based entirely upon the criterion of maximum production."

"Obviously no such program can be undertaken unless there is a clear plan of procedure and integration beyond anything yet attempted," he said.

Mr. Gordon, whose job is to direct operations of the general price-ceiling machinery in the Dominion, said the nation must be prepared to "give up all our choices and preferences and surrender ourselves to a standard of living based on bare essentials."

"Only by so doing," he told his public service radio audience, "can we divert to war the maximum of our productive effort which is the prime requirement for total war."

Canadians were to be removed from an understanding of total war as the Nazi and Jap were removed from their regard for the fundamentals of humanity and decency.

"And so it will remain," he added, "until we are seized with the sense of terrible urgency that sent us all to work with the fear of the devil himself driving us forward, until we are ready to accept the full burden of a true understanding patriotism all the selfish advantages of class, position and property."

Mr. Gordon said it was time for a definite change in the attitude of the public toward evaders of wartime regulations who deliberately disobey or condone those regulations by which they object, failing to see that they are playing directly into the hands of the enemy.

"Each citizen should regard himself as the enemy's keeper, and let it be known that the evader of wartime regulations is a creature unfit for human association, to be hunted away by the punishment he so richly deserves," he said.

Canada was going to have regimentation and more regimentation, but "let us develop it without the ugly moaning which it has been given in Geiigoo land and by the Japanese imitators."

Mr. Gordon said he hesitated to sound a note of alarm but there was no use blinking at the fact that the "many, many directions" Canada's supply situation is critical and that the steps already taken to meet these conditions will have to be considerably expanded, both in regard to the nature of the restrictions and the number of materials or supplies involved.

"A definite control of everything produced must be undertaken to decide first what is to be produced, second, who is best equipped and qualified to produce it and, finally, how is to get the production.

"Selfish or private interest must be ruled out completely. Even competitive system must go, to be replaced with one which is based entirely upon the criterion of maximum production, with the most efficient use of labor, machinery and materials to operate steadily without cease except for necessary rest or maintenance.

"Neither position nor privilege should any longer be considered. The problem of maximum production stands as a challenge to our ingenuity and to our uselessness if refused. Nothing less will do—of this I am profoundly convinced."

General Plan Unchanged

London. — Authoritative quarters, commenting on a Canberra prediction of radical alterations in the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, said any changes will be of purely local character and that general operations of the plan will not be affected.

Report Sabotage In Germany

London.—Reports from the German frontier say there, was a big explosion last month in the famous Mauser arms works at Oberndorf, in southwestern Germany. Sabotage is suspected. An eye-witness was quoted as saying that damage was considerable.

Assistant To Gordon

Ottawa. — Walter P. Keller of Montreal has been appointed assistant to Donald Gordon, chairman of the wartime prices and trade board. Mr. Zeller has been acting as deputy to the co-ordinator of the textile group in the price administration.

Will Meet Demande

Ottawa.—The commodity prices stabilization corporation has purchased from the Australian government Canada's entire requirements of currants and raisins, it was announced by the wartime prices and trade board.

Dry Cell Batteries

Ottawa.—After March 31 the manufacture of dry cell batteries for portable radios will be prohibited, the department of munitions and supply announced. The retail sale of available stocks will not be affected.

Defence Of Australia

Thinks Japanese Will Be Able To Overrun Large Areas

Winnipeg.—The former Canadian assistant trade commissioner to Australia, R. P. Bower, predicts that large areas of Australia will be overrun by the Japanese before Allied defenders can throw the invader out.

Bower says Australia will be invaded in the near future. But he points out that Australia can and will be defended with great success in a great many places.

The former commissioner says many points in Australia are natural defence position—better even than Tobruk in Libya. He says if Allied forces are concentrated in these areas —rather than spread over the entire country—Australia can be easily defended until the eventual defeat of the Japs.

Difficult Task Faces McArthur In Australia

Washington.—Gen. MacArthur is faced with extremely formidable task in directing the forces of the united military experts here declared in cautioning against a wave of false optimism.

The odds, they pointed out, are still heavy in the enemy's favor, however much the United Nations may have been heartened by arrival of American ground troops and air squadrons. A considerable strength er by MacArthur's forces is drawn from Batan to supreme command of United Nations forces in Australia.

In all analyses of the situation, the most these authorities would venture was that the Japanese would be in for the fiercest campaign of the war if they attempt to smash Australia as they have smashed Singapore and the Netherlands Indies.

The expectation is that the enemy will risk the campaign. If the Japanese do not attempt it, or if they make the attempt and fail, then the great island continent "Down Under" remains in the hands of the United Nations as the ideal springboard for jumping-off point for a major offensive once sufficient men and material have been amassed.

If MacArthur can hold Australia for such a day, the experts said, the Australian, British, American and Netherlands fighting men serving in his command have a long and costly job ahead with ships of every sort to match the success they may win.

The strategy the task calls for goes well with MacArthur's military temperament. It is the strategy of dynamic defence—striking out as hard and as often as possible at the enemy. The Australians already have put it into effect, hammering away savagely from the air at the Japanese footholds in nearby islands to keep potential invading forces off balance.

For the undertaking, MacArthur has many advantages he did not possess in the Philippines, and probably as many disadvantages.

Sales Are Small

Gas Rationing For Yukon And Northern Area Not Necessary

Ottawa. — The Yukon and the Northwest Territories will be exempt from gasoline rationing, it was announced by Munitions Minister Howe.

Mr. Howe said total sales in those areas are too small to justify the expensive administration machinery which would be necessary in applying the rationing system.

Japan Using Poison Gas

Chungking.—A Chinese high command communique said that the Japanese used poison gas in an engagement with Chinese troops in southwestern Suiyuan province March 13, causing several Chinese casualties. (The Chinese command previously charged that the Japanese used poison gas in beating off heavy Chinese attacks last October in the Ichang region, in western Hupeh province.)

Going To Ontario

Vancouver—Labor Minister Mitchell said arrangements had been completed for the transfer of 3,000 male Japanese nationals from British Columbia to Northern Ontario for work in the forests. Mr. Mitchell said the Japanese would go to work in pulp mills and logging camps in northern Ontario at points far removed from any city.

Rations Cut In Germany

London.—Reuters said the Berlin radio was heard announcing food rations are to be reduced in Germany beginning April 6. The broadcast reported there will be cuts in bread, fat and meat rations, but that these will affect only the normal consumer, about 40 per cent. of the population.

2456

Replies To Critics

Lord Halifax Tells About Britain's Part In The War

Washington.—Britain is shipping overseas 80 per cent. of her total military production and every soldier for whom shipping space is available, Viscount Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, announced.

He made the disclosure in reply to those who talk about Britain keeping everything in her own island behind a line of bayonets, while other sectors of the global conflict are left to shift for themselves.

The ambassador spoke over an international radio hook-up as a representative of one of the United Nations and his address contained many new disclosures about the British war effort.

Lord Halifax declared that the striking power of the bomber command is being stepped up and that to-day Germany "is beginning to learn what heavy air attacks can mean to great centres of war production."

"As the weather gets better the German war machine will suffer more and more devastating attacks on its ports, factories, refineries and railroads," he said. "The increased effectiveness of our raids will not only be brought about by our having more aircraft, but the aircraft will be carrying more bombs, and the bombs are getting heavier.

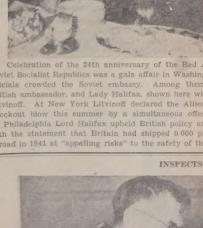
"The quantities of men and equipment that we have already sent abroad has been limited by one thing only—ships," Lord Halifax said. "For those who talk about our keeping everything in the British Isles, here is our answer. It is a fact, not before made public, that for months past no less than 80 per cent. of our total military production, and every soldier for whom shipping space was available have been sent overseas."

To keep armies fighting overseas, to reinforce them and send them supplies, Britain has been using 300 ships in continuous employment for the past year, Lord Halifax said. To protect these ships, to maintain the supply lines to North America and to hun. out, the enemy, the Royal Navy has been keeping 800 fighting ships at sea in all kinds of weather.

Massacre Of Civilians

Moscow.—Russian dispatches from the south western front said the Germans recently had killed 16 000 civilians in Kharkov, bringing the total of slain civilians in that city to 30,-800 since the German occupation began. The dispatches said Kharkov lacked food, heat and light and that the only habitable places were occupied by the Germans.

AMBASSADORS MEET



Celebration of the 24th anniversary of the Red Army of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was a gala affair in Washington. Army and navy officials crowded the Soviet embassy. Among them were Lord Halifax, British ambassador, and Lady Halifax, shown here with Soviet Ambassador Litvinoff. A New York Litvinoff declared the Allies could "deal Hitler a knockout blow this summer by a simultaneous offensive on two fronts." At Philadelphia Lord Halifax upheld British policy and conduct in the war with the statement that Britain had shipped 9 000 planes and 3,000 tanks abroad in 1941 at "appalling risks" to the safety of the home front.

RETURNS TO INDIA

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell turned the defence of Java over to the Netherlands East Indies officers and returned to the high command in India. The change was considered to have been dictated partly by political considerations. Good sources said Britain will give India dominion status and India must be guaranted the military leadership of a top-flight soldier.

Wins Military Medal

Nova Scotia Man First Canadian To Get This Award

Somewhere in England.—For a secret exploit that required persistent courage, Sapper Fraser Hutchinson, of Dartmouth, N.S., has been awarded the Military Medal, it was announced in Canadian army routine orders. He is the first Canadian to win the Military Medal since the start of the war.

The exploit occurred several months ago and Hutchinson is now back with his original field company of the Royal Canadian Engineers wearing the red, white and blue ribbon on his battledress.

The story of the sapper's daring reads like a fiction thriller but no details can be made public at present for military reasons.

Shortage Not Serious

Toronto.—David C. Dick, federal wool administrator, said Canadian and British clothing markets will suffer a cut this year because of shortage of shipping space. Canadian supplies would not be so seriously affected as those of Britain, he said, because a stock has accumulated here.

Digging In

Dublin.—Six hundred more ground shelters to accommodate 30,000 people are to be constructed in this capital of Eire.

Coarse Grain Surplus

United States Agrees To Take Any Canada May Have

Ottawa.—In the joint Canadian-American program to encourage production of more vegetable oils, the United States has agreed to take Canadian surpluses of coarse grains if they develop in the coming year, Agriculture Minister Gardiner said in the House of Commons.

The minister said Canada has an agreement with the United States on coarse grains. The Dominion had been asked to produce as much as possible while the United States enlarged soybean production to provide substitutes for vegetable oils usually imported from areas now cut off by war in the Pacific.

War Supplies From Here Are Fairly Allocated

Ottawa.—The external affairs department said that Canada has been meeting the import requirements of all the United Nations "as fast as goods comes off the production lines and shipping space becomes available."

The departmental statement was issued in answer to a Sydney Daily Telegraph editorial criticizing the apportioning of Canadian war supplies to Australia.

"In the ordinary course goods are shipped to the countries which ordered them, unless these countries agree to their diversion to other destination," the statement said.

The Daily Telegraph said that in February Britain received 47 tanks as much goods from Canada as did Australia, and that although the British figures included foodstuffs they were nonetheless staggering. In this connection the external affairs department said:

"Australian export figures quoted in this (Daily Telegraph) article are no guide to the countries in which Canadian goods are ultimately used because goods consigned to one destination are frequently diverted to another while en route to meet the shifting exigencies of the general war situation.

"In particular, goods consigned from Canada to the United Kingdom and the United States have been made available by those countries wherever the need for them was greatest.

"Naturally statistics of these diversions and of actual deliveries into war theatres of essential supplies are not made public.

Earlier Munitions Minister Howe said Canada's output of war material to Allied nations is allocated by Britain.

* * *

(The Daily Telegraph said Canada's February export figures "whoever is responsible for the allocation of Canada's war output has lost his sense of values.")

"The position is simply that Canada, as a member of the British commonwealth of nations, looks to Britain to allocate her output of war materials," Mr. Howe said.

"If Britain tells us to send our supplies to the Middle East we send them to the Middle East; if she tells us to send them to Australia we send them to Australia.

Duty Value Lowered

Shortage Of Apples For Canada Made Move Necessary

Ottawa. — Customs Commissioner H. T. Scully announced that Revenue Minister Gibson has ordered cancellation of the 15 per cent. duty on apples effective March 26.

It was the first time in three years that the duty value on apples has been lowered.

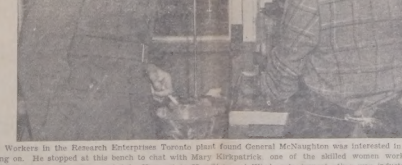
The order, made necessary by the shortage of apples for home consumption because of increased export demand, will mean a reduction in duty of 50 cents a bushel.

Shortage Of Civilian Goods Will Be Acute

Ottawa.—Canada's civilian supply of many goods will be drastically reduced in the next few months, Munitions Minister Howe said in the House of Commons.

Mr. Howe said that the shortage of civilian goods will be acute, but that the government is doing everything possible to keep the flow of goods to the consumer as large as possible.

INSPECTS WAR INDUSTRIES



Workers in the Research Enterprises Toronto plant found General McNaughton was interested in what was going on. He stopped at this bench to chat with Mary Kirkpatrick, one of the skilled women workers. The general's stay in Toronto was brief. He went to Hamilton and Windsor to inspect other war industries.

GOVERNMENT WILL UNDERTAKE TO SECURE AN INVENTORY OF THE MAN POWER OF CANADA

Alaska Highway

Will Become Part Of Canadian Highway System

Ottawa.—After the war the Alaska highway in Canada will become part of the Canadian highway system subject to the understanding there shall be no discriminatory conditions as between Canadian and United States civilian traffic, states exchanged by Ottawa and Washington revealed.

The notes were issued by Prime Minister Mackenzie King who announced March 8 that the Canadian government had approved a United States offer to undertake the building of the highway from Fort St. John, B.C., to Alaska.

American army engineers and soldiers now are at Dawson Creek, B.C., undertaking preliminary work before an early start on construction operations.

In Canadian note, dated March 18, set forth it was understood that the United States would carry out the necessary surveys for which preliminary arrangements had already been made. Construction of a pioneer road by U.S. engineer troops for surveys and initial construction would also be undertaken.

The United States will also arrange for completion of the highway under contracts awarded by the U.S. public roads administration and awarded with a view to the "execution of all contracts with the utmost possible time without regard to whether the contractors are Canadian or American."

The United States will maintain the highway until the end of the war and for six months thereafter unless the Canadian government offers to assume responsibility for the maintenance of the Canadian section at an earlier date.

Problem For Japan

Nazis Wonder Whether Areas Lately Won Can Be Held

Berne.—The German newspaper Koelnische Zeitung has raised the question whether Japan would be able to cope with a huge transport problem resulting from the occupation of so many widely-scattered territories.

Now that many areas have been won, the paper said, the whole problem of safeguarding troops, establishing bases and the development of an efficient, speedy, and active war effort which will bring maximum results.

Given an accurate manpower inventory we can, in progressive stages and after full consultation with those who will be affected, undertake the task of selective placement of the available man and woman-power to secure the full effort of these efforts can be brought to bear on the defeat of that ruthless man in Berlin and all his fellow criminals."

Mr. Mitchell said that the federal government, to obtain the basis for its "man-power inventory" had decided to continue registration of workers coming within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act, with a similar registration of those not insurable through higher earnings or other reasons, if they work for the same employer. Thus, he said, unnecessary effort and duplication would be avoided.

London.—Maj. Sir Hubert Young, 57, has resigned as governor and commander-in-chief of Trinidad and Tobago because of ill health.

Casualty Lists

Will Be Announced In U.S. As Government Policy

Washington.—The office of facts and figures issued a comprehensive statement of the United States government's policy on war news, including an announcement that casualty lists will be made public.

The statement also promised that "the war production board will publish at frequent intervals a production communique which will enable the public to judge whether the production program is progressing satisfactorily or not."

Vancouver.—Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, federal minister of labor, told Canadians of the governments plan for further mobilization of Canada's man and woman power commencing April 27.

Under the plan, Mr. Mitchell said, the government would obtain a "manpower inventory" of more than 3,000,000 workers throughout the country.

This inventory, he said, would be taken through the unemployment insurance commission and employers. Starting April 1, in order to keep the records up to date, those workers coming within the scope of the unemployment insurance act would be asked to register. At the same time, he said, employers who are not insurable because of high earnings or other reasons, will also be asked to register.

"I assure you there will be no effort spared to make the plan effective," Mr. Mitchell said. "All have been asking for total war effort—those of every political party, every section of our community life. All have been asking for total war man power—may I say—well, you are going to get it."

"There will be, I am afraid, some features of it which may be difficult and disagreeable; things we will not like. However, you may be assured that while the plan must go through, it will be made as free from objectionable and compulsory features as possible."

Mr. Mitchell said that when his department, which has charge of the unemployment insurance data, it will have "what might be described as a 'man-power inventory' of well over three million workers.

"It is a stock-taking of Canada's available man-power—and when I say man-power I mean woman-power—to find its numbers, its skill, its adaptability, and its availability for different lines of work.

"The basis made it necessary to develop huge industries many of which require skilled workers. The government will discover whether or not there are skilled workers still available who might be induced to help along in war industries. It will show how many men are engaged in what might be called essential industries and how many are engaged in such undertakings which could stand over until after the war. "It will, in a word furnish a real basis for the development of an efficient, speedy, and active war effort which will bring maximum results.

"Given an accurate man-power inventory we can, in progressive stages and after full consultation with those who will be effected, undertake the task of selective placement of the available man and woman-power to secure the full effort of these efforts can be brought to bear on the defeat of that ruthless man in Berlin and all his fellow criminals."

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NO GENERAL INCREASE IN THE PRICES OF FARM MACHINERY BUT SOME ADJUSTMENTS MADE

Ottawa.—The wartime prices and trade board announced it has permitted farm machinery companies in Canada to make minor adjustments in their prices for certain types of machinery but has not allowed adjustment upward to the full extent of the increases put into effect in the United States since last September 15.

Increases in the United States for these machines have ranged from two to 17 per cent., but the maximum increase allowed in Canada by a recent order of the board is limited to five per cent.

Most Canadian companies had made price adjustments before the basic period for ceiling prices was set at Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941, and no further adjustments can be made by these companies in respect of lines on which such adjustments had been made said H. H. Bloom, administrator of farm machinery.

However, a number of companies had not been able to make their adjustments before the ceiling period was fixed. These were mostly importing companies held up in their adjustments because Washington had not yet dealt with their applications for adjustment in their U.S. prices upon which their Canadian prices were necessarily based. The board's order has now made allowance for these companies, but in no case is there readjustment upward permitted to exceed five per cent.

There has been no general increase in the price of farm machinery or parts since the basic period, beyond the adjustments mentioned, which affect only a comparatively small number of companies and lines of machinery. Neither has there been any increase in the normal spreads or margins or profit, which remain as they formerly existed. The adjustments, the administrator points out, have been made to assure a continued supply of machines which have to be imported and to enable some of the small local manufacturers to stabilize their prices and continue production.

Manufacturers and importers of farm machinery in general in Canada have in fact been requested to take a considerable "squeeze" on their margins in many cases, as increases in costs of labor and materials over those of 1940 have been as high as nine and 10 per cent. on some lines whereas the board's requirements under the ceiling regulations have recognized only a five per cent. adjustment.

Explains The Operation Of British Long Range Guns Bombarding French Coast

(Godfrey Talbot in the London Times)

Recently I visited one of the British guns that reply to the German long-range batteries on the French coast. I stood 20 yards from this gun—quite near enough—when it fired over the Channel. A giant of a gun it was, with a long tapering barrel pointing at what seemed almost an anti-aircraft angle. (Shells do go about nine miles high). And, of course, with a terrific noise when it fired. But not the sort of crack that makes your ears sing when something much smaller pops off—say a tank gun or a three-inch gun. This was a deep "woof" which lasted a full second or more, with a great red flame from the muzzle, and a reverberating flap of air felt by anyone standing by.

The gun, like its fellows, was in a well hidden position. Its camouflage certainly concealed it from me, even when I stood on the ground near it. Walking towards it, I got up to about 80 yards before I could see where it could be. This is the gun which is nicknamed "Winston," after Mr. Churchill, and the name was painted in bold white letters at the back just above the traversing gear. And on each side of the name hung an old boot and a horseshoe. They were found on the site when the gun was being put there, and the men are sticking to them; they regard them as a sort of talisman.

Beneath the camouflage, behind the barrel, is the really enormous breech and all the mechanism under a steel shield about the size of a small bungalow's, and narrow platform shielded all round for the men of the gun crew who are at the switches and levers. Behind the gun, and below ground, in a sort of dugout is the shelter in which the commander's post from which the shelling is directed and from which the gun is fired by electric contact.

I watched the gunners, Royal Marines, spring to their positions, three of them wheeling up on a truck a shell exactly nearly a ton. I noticed that somebody had chalked on it "No coupons required." The shell was swung into the air by a jib crane rick with a steel grab and lowered into the open chamber of the gun, and then a mechanical ram pushed the shell in and the explosive charges of cordite followed, and then the heavy breech swung to very, very smoothly and closed with no sound save just a faint click. And all this time the machine very, very like a drunks power for moving the gun were shirring, and the whole structure moved slowly round to be trained on the correct bearing, and the gun was elevated.

Before the final word, "Ready to fire!" had been said, each man of the gun shipped off and stood behind sheltering earthworks just at the side. Then the battery commander back in his post pulled a trigger and bang she went.

Soybean Seed Demand

Indications Point To Acreage Increase If Supplies Available

Many enquiries are being received by the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, concerning the supply of soybean seed for planting the 1942 crop. From present indications there will be an increase in the acreage sown to soybeans this year provided that seed supplies are available.

At present the visible supply of seed is small and it seems doubtful that the total amount, particularly of the earlier varieties, will be sufficient to take care of the requirements.

There are probably many growers who produced soybeans in 1941 with the intention of saving the crop for feed. It is possible that with a little cleaning up much of this can be made suitable for seed, providing, of course, the germination is satisfactory.

It is expected that satisfactory prices will be paid for soybean seed this spring. Those who have quantities of soybeans available and are satisfied that the quality is suitable for seed are invited to write to the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, stating the variety, the amount on hand and the price per bushel, so that interesting purchasers may be advised of available supplies.

Reasonable Request

Two men were sentenced by a selfappointed court to be hanged for horse-stealing. The place selected for the execution was a trestle bridge spanning a river. The first noose was insecurely tied and the prisoner dropped into the river. He swam to shore and made good his escape. As they were adjusting the rope for the remaining prisoner, the latter drawled: "pards, make sure of the knot this time, will yer, 'cause I can't swim."

Just Another Form

There are few civilian dentists left in Germany and toothache has become a common torture. About all that Hitler has brought his people, however, is pain in one form or another, says the Hamilton Spectator.

Starvation In Europe

Countries Being Systematically Pillaged By The Nazis

When Sir Wilson Jameson, Chief Medical Officer of the British Ministry of Health, was in Canada recently, he said "nutrition will win or lose this war."

A two-year survey of food conditions in Europe by the Inter-Allied information committee revealed that famine and starvation are facing the occupied countries of Europe. These countries are being systematically pillaged by the Nazis to provide food for the German people and their armies, the committee declared.

The Greek government in London and the German pillaging program in Greece is resulting in an average of 900 deaths a day from starvation. "One whole generation appears to be literally doomed" in Greece, said the report.

The committee, basing its statement on Danish, Belgian and Greek documents, articles and news in the German-controlled press and evidence obtained from persons escaping from the occupied countries, revealed that in France there are trains leaving for Germany every day, loaded with food, while the French go hungry. Fat cattle are most adequate in Czechoslovakia, where many of Germany's vital war industries are located. If the workers were not fed well, it would slow down Germany's vital flow of munitions.

In Poland dog meat brings $1.78 a pound and cats $4.45 each. "Ill-health, disease and death from starvation" are rife rampant in German-dominated countries.

Spoiled Good Stories

Australian Paper Reveals Drunges, Goannas And Bunyips Are Phony

Those miraculous Australian beasts, the bunyip, goanna and the drunge, have been exposed as arrant "phonys."

The Australian airmen long have regaled gullible Canadians with the adventures of the bunyip, goanna and drunge. Food parcels received by a couple of pints of 'arf and 'arf have been known to talk about the drunge for more than an hour, pause for only to wipe the froth from him lips.

But Australian newspapers, which should know, have come out flat with the drunge out of the bag." These newspapers carry front-page stories that already made her contribution to literature, thanks to no small measures to the efforts of writers in both the English and French language."

The governor-general spoke to the Canadian Authors' Association at the 21st anniversary dinner in Montreal.

In the present trying times something more required to ease the wearisome strain under which we are living."

"I humble submit that books are among things and one never can have too much from the pen of a good author," he said.

According to a friend of mine, no more acceptable gift than a book, except perhaps two pounds of butter, can be sent by friends in England where the printing of books has in some measure been curtailed.

G. H. Lash, director of public information, urged Canadians in general and the nation's writers in particular to compose internal differences and "set an example in unity that our partner nations must follow."

"Let us, let Canada, show the way, the only sure, quick way to victory," he said in an address.

Tests Being Made

Transparent plastic wing-tip section of Hurricane aircraft are now being tested as a replacement for ordinary wing-tip lights, now that airplane speeds are rising to a point where the usual red and green running lights need greater range.

Panel Adds Charm To Any Room

Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Regal Peacock Motif Requires Mainly Single and Outline Stitch

COPR. 1941 HOUSEHOLD ARTS, INC.

PATTERN 7209

The peacock, one of the loveliest of birds, makes a colorful and handsome panel. Embroidering it will be so relaxing needlework as it is profitable. Pattern 7209 contains a transfer pattern of motifs 15 x 19½ inches; color chart; materials needed; illustrations of stitches.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Regulations Revised

Customs Duty On Some Overseas Parcels Has Been Lifted

Trade Minister MacKinnon said information just received from London confirmed that gifts to Canadian soldiers in United Kingdom units in Britain would be admitted free of customs duty, provided the parcels are addressed to the individual "c-o Canadian Auxiliary Services, 8 Duke St., Chelsea, London, S.W. 3."

The information from the London custom house also confirmed that these gifts are exempt from United Kingdom regulations of last May. These imposed a weight limitation of five pounds on food parcels in general and provided that not more than two pounds of any one foodstuff could be included.

Gifts to Canadians serving in units of the Canadian forces in the United Kingdom receive similar concessions but may be sent direct to the man concerned, in care of his unit.

Literature Contribution

Earl Of Athlone Says Canada Has Done Her Part

The Earl of Athlone, governor-general of Canada, said that Canada "has already made her contribution to literature, thanks to no small measures to the efforts of writers in both the English and French language."

The governor-general spoke to the Canadian Authors' Association at the 21st anniversary dinner in Montreal.

In the present trying times something more required to ease the wearisome strain under which we are living."

"I humble submit that books are among things and one never can have too much from the pen of a good author," he said.

According to a friend of mine, no more acceptable gift than a book, except perhaps two pounds of butter, can be sent by friends in England where the printing of books has in some measure been curtailed.

G. H. Lash, director of public information, urged Canadians in general and the nation's writers in particular to compose internal differences and "set an example in unity that our partner nations must follow."

"Let us, let Canada, show the way, the only sure, quick way to victory," he said in an address.

Tests Being Made

Transparent plastic wing-tip section of Hurricane aircraft are now being tested as a replacement for ordinary wing-tip lights, now that airplane speeds are rising to a point where the usual red and green running lights need greater range.

No Shortage This Year

But Gardeners Are Warned About Wasteful Vegetable Growing

There is no need for the home gardeners to worry about getting sufficient vegetable and flower seeds to meet their needs this year. There are enough in the hands of the seedsmen to meet all normal requirements, the Seeds Administrator stated. He urges, however, every gardener to try to avoid waste of any seeds as the supplies for some seeds notably, onion, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, swedes and mangels may not be too plentiful for 1942. Kenneth Hare, Seeds Supply Committee, which functions under the Agricultural Supplies Board, has planned to augment support for the increase of vegetable and field root seed production, under a Dominion-Provincial program.

Tax Exempt

The Harvard library has doubled in the size every 20 years for a century.

Made Big Mistake

Hitler Concentrated On Road Transport And Neglected The Railways

The London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal tells us that in the year before the war Hitler concentrated greatly on his motor roads and road transport, making them in combination one of the wonders of the world. All, of course, in preparation for war. But now, after two years of war, he finds that he has overdone the roads because he neglected the railways. These were allowed to depreciate to such a point that, when war proved their indispensability, they could not be restored in the time with the labor and material available.

Numerous reports from neutral sources indicate that he is faced with collapse of the German railways system at an early date. The R.A.F. greatly hastened a natural process by its destruction of sorting yards, junctions and bridges, but the real crisis is being brought about by the extra demands upon lines, stock, and railwaymen by Hitler's ill-conceived Russian campaign.

To throw back more traffic on the roads, in addition to complicating the problem of moving great masses, is to increase the use of road fuel, and this is the last thing Hitler wants to do. To prevent this an elaborate system of wood fuel supply has been organized, but the results are reported to be below necessities.

Public Is Fickle

Has Often Turned On Heroes It Formerly Worshipped

London despatches telling that three months may see Prime Minister Churchill supplanted by Sir Stafford Cripps should perhaps be accepted with caution. The odd thing, nevertheless, is that such tales should come at all with their indication that Churchill's prestige, at its zenith a few short months ago, has begun to wane.

The public is like that. Fickle in its loyalties and its worshipping, it is all too apt to turn upon its heroes and stone them. Thus it was that the Duke of Wellington, the man who broke Napoleon, was hooted by the mob on an anniversary of Waterloo, and had to have iron shutters placed upon his London home.

Churchill did a mighty thing for Britain and liberty after the fall of Dunkirk. But it may be there was too much of pure emotion in the terrific build-up that was given him after that: a build-up which brought expectations of things beyond the power of any man.—Ottawa Journal.

The first electrically cooked meal was prepared in England in 1895.

Just Taken For Granted

But Telephone, Electric Light And Radio Are All Marvelous

Nearly everybody who is 25 years of age and over can remember when there was no such thing as radio. It is only about 20 years, says the St. Thomas Times-Journal, since people began to hear of people around town—any town—who had a machine that brought in musical programmes and talks from somewhere in Pittsburgh, which was the pioneer station in the United States. They could hardly believe their ears when they heard one of those new devices. No on could be blamed for scepticism when they were told that the hotpipe contrivance was bringing a program from hundreds of miles away, with all the skyscrapers and mountains intervening, and not wire to transmit the sounds. Some people may have felt like the natives of the jungle who, when they first heard a grunting phone, looked inside to find what was secreted there and making the noises. Radio spread with great rapidity however. Every home wanted one and almost every home has one to-day; some homes having one for each member of the family, in different rooms. There is an amazing crisscross of music and dramas on the air; one almost wonders what keeps them from getting jumbled into a cacophonous mess en route.

We could not help thinking of these things a few weeks ago when we just switched on the family radio and a strong, clear voice came into the room and told us we were in the midst of hearing what the speaker was—in Java. A few moments later an announcer in New York called upon the next speaker—in Sydney, Australia, and then from the Panama Canal zone. Each one of these men's voices was clearer than voices that came from Toronto—and even that is wonderful. Later came a request for fine, deep cultured voice from London, Sir Stafford Cripps, followed by another from Cairo. The Sydney speaker was about 10,000 miles from Halifax.

Then there is the telephone. Universal as that is, it, too, is marvelous. We note from a report of the New York American Telephone and Telegraph Company issued the other day. Last year the company added 1,000,000 phones to its system. Every day there was an average of 84,982,000 calls. We must have it in mind, by the way, that by 365 to get the year's total. There are over 18,000,000 phones in the United States alone; there are 40,000,000 in the world, more than half of them are dial instruments. There are about 200,000,000 miles of wire in the U.S.A. Imagine! A man can pick up the phone and telephone to Tibet, or even to a ship in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. It is so simple a child can operate it.

The public takes these things for granted, as it does the air we breathe and the sunshine.

And isn't that wonderful, too? The miracles of science, so simply operated, have made us all blase.

Won The Victoria Cross

Mother Of Irish Airman Received Decoration Awarded Her Son

The mother of Lt.-Cmdr. Eugene Esmonde, who was killed in action leading six Swordfish torpedo bombers against German warships in the English Channel, Feb. 12, has received from the King the Victoria Cross awarded her son.

She was wheeled into Buckingham palace in a chair pushed by one of His Majesty, who had handed Esmonde the Distinguished Flying Cross a few days before he met his death, asked Mrs. Esmonde how many sons she had in the armed forces.

"Four now, Your Majesty," was the quiet reply.

Mrs. Esmonde was brought from Ireland to London by plane. She returned the same day. News of the ceremony, withheld for security reasons, was released later.

Regal Peacock Motif Requires Mainly Single and Outline Stitch

Great Horned Owl are among the feathered denizens of Canada's National Parks.

The Great Horned Owl is a child of the night and a lover of the moonlight. It has an air of mystery and is one of the most formidable predators of the woods. Winging silently through the shadowy foliage, through the dark forest, or along the steep mountain or coulee sides, it is monarch of all its surroundings. In a natural state it fears no enemy save man, and all the lesser animals and birds cower at its soft, hushed flight.

Like other owls the Great Horned Owl answers and comes readily to an imitation of its deep "whoo-whoo-who" challenge at night. Most owls can easily be called by any one who is clever with his voice. This does not mean of course that the owl is a sociable creature. It is solitary by preference and most denizens of the forest are quite willing to respect its wishes in this matter.

Canadian Industry Is Said To Be Now Approaching A Hundred Per Cent Basis

Were Ideal Leaders

Commanders Of Raid On French Coast Have Distinguished Records

The commanders of the various units participating in the recent British raid on the French coast all are men with distinguished records, but the one who is perhaps best known is Colonel Wilfrid Rowland Percy Pickard who appeared in the motion picture, "Target For Tonight."

Now 27, he is considered an ideal leader, daring and cool. He was commissioned in 1937. His skill and courage in leading Czech airmen won him the Czech military cross in 1939 and the British government has awarded him the Distinguished Service Order and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Commander F. N. Cook, who directed the landing and re-embarkation of the sturdy Australian mentioned in despatches for his service at Narvik and commended for his service with aircraft carrier in February last year. He is 33 and since 1938 has been on exchange duty with the Royal Navy.

Sir Nigel Norman, in command of the "carrying force of R.A.F. bombers," is a veteran of the last war and an aeronautical consultant in civil life.

Maj. J. D. Frost, commander of the Parachute force, was commissioned a lieutenant in the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) in 1923. He is 29, just under six feet and hardy in appearance.

Get The Saving Habit

War Affects Supply Of Clothes Lines And Skipping Ropes

Little girls who have skipping ropes had better look after them and carefully as the big girls are taking care of old girdles. Soon it will be skipping time, but it is doubtful if there will be any new ropes made available. The stuff that makes skipping ropes has got to be put to more serious use.

Manila hemp has got on to the "critical list" with the Japanese overrunning the Philippines and to meet the need for ships' cables and all other marine ropes, true hemp may again be grown in Canada after a lapse of four years. In the meantime, a substitute for manila is found in sisal and to conserve the supply the Dominion has forbidden its use for non-essential purposes.

This situation suggests that in future the housewife will have to treat her clothes lines with care and respect.

Ordinary household string is, as a rule, made from cotton—and at the present time no shortage of it seems likely; nevertheless in these days of total war, string should be saved in the dust bin. The world is divided into people who cut string on parcels and those who untie the knots. Be untile the knot, Regardless of what camp you are in it may be as well to get the saving habit.

Need Is Urgent

Fifty Thousand More Canadians Asked To Donate Blood

"An urgent request for more Canadian blood donors has been received by the Department of Pensions and National Health from the Medical Research Council of Great Britain," Major-General G. Sproat, director of the Blood Donors' Service of the Canadian Red Cross in a public address at Toronto.

"There is a need for 22,000 bottles of dried human serum for the use of the armed forces. This means that we must have blood donations from 50,000 Canadians. Your donation may save the life of a friend, comrade or some person fighting on our fight for freedom," the speaker continued.

Mr. Sproat pointed out that blood donors were enlisted from all walks of life, but the donation was wholly voluntary.

Line Up For Rations

Strange Queue Seen Outside London Shop Selling Dog-Meat

One of the strangest and most amusing queues that I have seen for a long time is to be found regularly in Kingsway, London. It forms up outside a dog-meat shop. The dogs clearly know what it is all about. They squat in a direct line, one behind the other, with their mistresses beside them. Now and then a spaniel cranes its neck to see how the queue is coming along. Occasional mongrels, unaccompanied, will pass down the line. But the queue refuses to take a dog's notice of them.—London Calling.

The Time Flowers

The day lily, four o'clock, evening primrose, century plant, morning glory, evening star, and night-blooming cereus, all mention time in their names.

During 1941 there were four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon.

Chile is the world's chief source of iodine.

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Canadian industry is rapidly approaching a 100-per cent. war basis in which factories will produce only war materials and essential civilian needs, reports reaching the munitions and supply department indicate.

While war production is being stepped up, officials say there is marked reduction in the output of plants meeting many civilian requirements, both through government orders curtailing production and by lack of materials.

"We are approaching the stage where our entire industrial capacity is either directly or indirectly producing for the war," said H. J. Carmichael, chairman of munitions and supply production committee.

Unofficially it is estimated about 80 per cent. of Canadian industry now is engaged in war work.

Official figures show 650 000 of Canada's 3,000,000 wage earners employed in direct war industries. Thousands more are doing direct work such as transportation, agriculture and essential services.

Most of Canada's workers are in plants which were non-existent in pre-war days. In peace-time Canada's gun production was limited to rifled shot guns. Now Canadian plants are turning out more than 20 types of guns, ranging up to 25-pounders and the complicated British plants which have been in operation for more than a century.

The machine tool shortage, one of the most crucial handicaps in early war expansion, is being rapidly overcome but, as production increases, shortages of materials are becoming more acute.

Further curtailment of materials available for civilian purposes is expected when the government's manpower program becomes effective, diverting more men and women to war work.

"If more men are to be used in war industries more material will be necessary and this will have to come from sources that now are supplying civilian needs," one source said.

Scorched Earth Policy

Method Generally Adopted Now Was First Used In China

The British in bombing factories around Paris are following the idea of destroy from the air what Frenchmen failed to destroy on the ground in 1940 when the Nazis gained full control of the French war effort in 1940 was in sharp contrast to that of the Chungking Chinese in 1937 for the hard-pressed Dutch Colonials in 1942.

"Scorched earth"—a term first given currency by the Chinese—became synonymous in Russia with grim determination to sacrifice even a brutal victory rather than let the great power dam at Dnepropetrovsk —to prevent their use by the enemy. Industrial records show that nearly a millions have been blown up by the Dutch.

Not a wheel, not a lathe, not a single brick was distorted when the French gave up the great Renault, Citroen, Regnier, and other motor factories. Even the huge Schneider-Creusot arms plant near Lyon fell like a ripe plum into the laps of the Nazis, but they had to operate by themselves within three days, it is reported. It was this Schneider-Creusot plant which former Premier Daladier, at the end of 1938, accused of having deliberately slowed down production and having spoiled plans to establish an arms plant in North Africa.

France's fascist-minded industrialists and their war materials. The Free France that is to come will hardly trust the making of weapons of war to enemies within.—Christian Science Monitor.

To Economize Labor

Among other suggestions made by the Dominion Experimental Farms to economize labor, shallow plowing is said to give good results. Over a period of years one farmer used typical and on different rotations shallow furrow may be safely adopted.

Observe Anniversary

Somewhere in England, the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry observed the anniversary of its foundation with a sports day and a ceremonial parade, received the visit of the colonel-in-chief, Lady Patricia Ramsay.

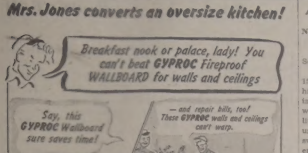
Chief value of anti-aircraft guns is not accuracy in bringing down enemy bombers, but in keeping them high and spoiling their aim.

Water pressure on the body at 33 feet below the surface is the same as air pressure on the body at sea level —15 pounds per square inch.

There are more than 40,000 parts, exclusive of ammunition, in a single Canadian-built infantry tank.

The United States consumed 80 per cent. of Canada's newsprint exports of April, 1940.

Mrs. Jones converts an oversize kitchen!



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An Easy-Going People

Natives Of Burma Take No Interest In World Events

R. H. Markham, in the Christian Science Monitor, says:

Burma—big as Texas, but with 150,000,000 people—finds itself on a highway where two worlds meet. It is one of the corners of a gigantic world struggle, but the Burmese care little about that. Most of them are uninterested in empires, or the sweep of history, or the change of epochs. They care little about events at all. They are classic escapists. They would be glad to have all lines stand still, all engines stall, and the sound of machines fade away.

Natives in that area are not very good resisters. Thailand is a striking example. That State has a larger population than Yugoslavia. And its leaders greatly prided themselves on their liberty. They launched left-wing revolutions, established a new constitution, introduced modern methods, reveled in democratic slogans, and to show their extreme nationalism, renamed their country, calling it Thai. Yet, when armed Japanese appeared, the Thailanders succumbed without a struggle. The new Thai leaders, who boasted about freedom, proved to be tools of despotism. For these countries there is only one question: Will they be under the wing of a European or the heel of an Asiatic Power?

There was no reason to believe the Burmese would be any more resistant than the Thailanders. Distinct in appearance from the Chinese or Japanese, they have straight blacks hair, are rather small of stature, comely in appearance, friendly in their contacts, and easy-going.

Most are peasants and their chief work is producing rice. That is their main source of sustenance and wealth. They live in little crooked tangled villages scattered over level plains that seem to consist of sometimes hot, by tireless rivers through hundreds of thousands of years. They live in the world's zone of monsoons or rainfall—that is, so little rain that raising makes one used to mud. And they don't mind the dust, because they know the rain will soon come and put a stop to it.

They don't mind anything in fact. The Buddhist faith comes from nature and their religion. They don't mind being poor, they don't aspire to be famous, they don't think it worth while struggling to get rich when that they are ascetic or abstemious. They are far from being puritanical when they consider the right and necessity of their Chinese lot—at least not discontented long. They rarely flare up, and they laugh more than they sigh.

They enjoy jokes, are much given to practical ones, and delight in their ever occasion offers. And pleasure in contests and matches, especially football, which their Burmese they are unrestrained as in their languor and tassitude.

Now Comes Australia

Fishermen Tell About Seeing Sea Serpent With Red Mane

Two fishermen came home to Mooloolabah, in Queensland, with their eyes popping out, full of a story of a sea serpent with a red mane, reports the Australian Press Union. They were fishing quietly, they said, when all of a sudden we saw it! It was 60 feet long, had red markings and what appeared to be a red mane. It swam 100 yards across and along for a few minutes and then "slowly submerged." Then the pundits got to work. "Not impossible," declared a prominent ichthyologist. The ocean depths have never been searched and we can't be dogmatic about anything we have not seen." But the ribbon fish—a serpent-like creature, 20 to 30 feet long with a silvery, almost transparent body and a red mane. Specimens have been found but to see one alive is unusual." And a South Australian: "Probably the specimens were bunches of kelp, but two Victorians in 1935. They were fishing when a monster with "a head like a dragon's" and eyes that automobile headlamps" attacked them. It was trying to board their boat when they put a shot into it and it dived.

Job Was Easier

When a Scottish barber was engaging a new assistant he pointed out:

"I pay lower wages in the summer because the work is lighter."

"But surely people get their hair cut quite as often, if not oftener, in the summer than in the winter."

"Aye," agreed the barber, "but you dinna ha'e to help them on wi' their overcoats."

People Trust Churchill

John G. Winant, United States ambassador to Great Britain, said that he believed the Churchill Government would remain in office, despite recent United Nations reverses in the Far East. "The British people trust Churchill and Churchill trusts the British people," Winnant told reporters.

The Dominion Rifle Association was formed in 1868.

The cap of a drum major is called a "shako."

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But Clay Pipes No Longer Sold At 5c Prices

The London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal says:

The shortage of good briar pipes, due to the cutting off of suitable root imports from France and Austria, is causing a demand for clay pipes. Even fashionable West End tobacconists are selling them to Mayfair patrons like the proverbial hot cakes.

But not at the old prices. Clays that formerly cost only a half-penny each, are now being given away by publicans to their patrons who bought beer, are now selling at threepence. The long, attenuated "churchwarden" are a shilling each. But the clay pipe supply is not inexhaustible. Many have been cut off from their far favor, in the days of cheap trians and cherrywoods, that the craftsmen who made them are no longer to be found in the same number.

And the making of clay pipes is a delicate craft, requiring supervision by master if. Of course there have always been a few wealthy smokers who have been willing to pay ence to anything else. One of these clay connoisseurs actually has his clay pipes gold-mounted. Rather like a certain fashionable Mayfair physician of 1940, who likes to offer friends a Woodbine from a jewelled gold case!

One Hundred Years Old

Sir Robert Peel Introduced Income Tax To British People

A memorable centenary occurs this month. Sir Robert Peel, though he will be any public celebrations, comments a London correspondent in the Manchester Journal, pointing out that in a few weeks, the British income tax will be having its hundredth birthday. It was on April 30, 1842, that Sir Robert Peel, who also gave free trade its force, by the way, introduced the tax. He made it, he boasted, at the rate of sevenpence-halfpenny in the pound, and the moan that went up is still unabated in the broad acres and a half millions in the budget of that year, just about enough money to run this war for five hours. Sir Robert asked only for 7d.

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Service of Worship ... 7.30 p.m.

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Hand Hills ... 2.00 p.m.
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(By I. J. Olson, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, March 24, 1942.

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No. 1 Northern	.57
No. 2 Northern	.54
No. 3 Northern	.51
No. 4	46½
No. 5	45½
No. 6	43½
Feed	.41

Wheat (Durum)—

1 C.W.	50½
2 C.W.	.49
3 C.W.	.47

Oats—

2 C.W.	.37
Ex. 2 C.W.	.36
3 C.W.	.35
Ex. 1 Feed	.35
1 Feed	34½
2 Feed	.33
3 Feed	.31

Barley—

No. 3 C.W. Extra	.48
No. 3 C.W.	45½
1 Feed	44½
2 Feed	43½
3 Feed	.42

Rye—

2 C.W.	.46
3 C.W.	.45
4 C.W.	39½

Flax—

1 C.W.	
2 C.W.	
3 C.W.	

Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—
Fort William ... 79¾

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Tough, 3c under straight grades.

No. 1 Northern	56½
No. 2 Northern	53½
No. 3 Northern	49½
No. 4 Northern	44½
No. 5 Wheat	41½
No. 6 Wheat	37½
Feed Wheat	33½
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	48½
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	46½
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	44½

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McEldoon, ... Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 10c. first insertion. First five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c. extra five lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 10c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1942

OLD AGE PENSION INCREASE NOW LAW

The increase of $5 monthly to the statutory allowance of $20 to Old Age Pensioners was passed in a bill sponsored by Hon. Solon E. Low at the recent session of the Alberta legislature.

British Columbia already having granted this tardy measure of justice to the aged, Alberta becomes the second province in the Dominion to recognize their claims. Nevertheless, it requires all decent public opinion, and active support of all sections of the press before the government in Edmonton became alive to the strength of the demand. Incidentally Mr. Low disclosed that changes will be made in the Pension Act by the Ottawa government, to permit the province to pay the extra $5 monthly without deductions from the amount a pensioner may receive.

Now that war expenditures are mounting at ever increasing speed, it was not to be expected that the Dominion would take the lead at this date in a measure of this description, in as much as such a step would necessitate increases in all nine provinces. But since relief costs today have declined to insignificant totals, while on the other hand revenues remain buoyant, the provinces are in a far better position to do so. However, it is expected that a Dominion-provincial conference will be held next year to study plans for revision of the federal Pensions Act, and it may be deemed quite unlikely that the pension will ever revert back to the old poverty line level. What is far more likely, judging from a remark made by Finance Minister Ilsley some time ago, is that an endeavor will be made to establish a national contributory form of Old Age Insurance, a reform long overdue in so potentially wealthy a country as Canada.

It is to be remarked that so comparatively small a country as Sweden has enjoyed the benefit of a contributory scheme of old age insurance now for a number of years, the age limit for which is below the 70 years necessary in Canada, and while the Dominion has inaugurated an Unemployed Insurance Act, there is not included in it provision for Old Age Pensions to be paid workers at the age of 65, as is the case in Great Britain. In passing, a reform may be made to a law case arising out of this clause of the British Act, in which a war disability pensioner was refused benefit by its administrators. The old age pension at the time was 10 shillings weekly, and the application was refused on the ground that the applicant was already in receipt of a war disability pension of ten shillings weekly. The British Legion appealed the case to a High Court, and the judge, in reversing the decision, made some scathing remarks on departmental ideas of justice.

Throughout the modern democratic world there is a demand for fairer treatment for the less fortunate among us. Of those living past the three score years of existence, only a very few have been able to make sufficient provision for the declining years. On the other hand, to contribute some small portion during the noonday of working life toward a comfortable old age, would surely be welcomed. The majority of the large number of workers outside of sheltered occupations.

STRAYED

Three old grey horses, one gelding, two mares, from the farm of Wm. G. Sweet, Delia. Reward will be given for information.

13p W. G. SWEET, Delia.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of WALLACE CHESTER KING, late of Delia, Alberta, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named WALLACE CHESTER KING, who died on the 22nd day of June, A.D. 1940, are required to file with the undersigned by the 16th day of May, A.D. 1942, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims so filed, of which have been brought to his knowledge.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 2nd day of April, A.D. 1942.

WILLIAM A. LOW,
Lancaster Building,
Calgary, Alberta,
Solicitor for the Administrator of the Estate of the said Deceased.
14-16p

Everybody Welcome

— TO THE —

ANNUAL EASTER TEA

Under Auspices of the

Delia Catholic Ladies

Held in the DINING ROOM of the

QUEEN'S HOTEL

SATURDAY April 4th, 1942

Admission, - **25c.**

FOR SALE

Shorthorn Bull, yearling. Solid red. Dual purpose; about 875 lbs., from Registered Sire and Heavy Shorthorn Dam. Very good animal; moderate price.

14-15p J. E. BLORE, Craigmyle

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph.C.

CHIROPRACTOR

Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer U.C.

Neurocalometer and X-Ray

Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday, Evenings, 7 to 8:30.

Phone, 528. DRUMHELLER, Alta.

WILLIAM A. LOW, LL.B.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY

Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.

Telephone M2411

Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia, every Saturday.

Job Printing Neatly and Quickly Executed at the Delia Times Office. Honesty and Service is our motto.

Local and District

Duncan Reid, of Calgary, was a business visitor in Delia last week.

* * *

Born, at Hanna hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall, on March 11, a son.

* * *

Remember the Catholic Ladies' Easter Tea, to be held on Saturday, April 4.

* * *

For new spring millinery and stylish dresses try the Style Shop and Beauty Parlor. See advt.

* * *

Jack Ferris and Lynn Howarth left on Wednesday for Calgary, where they expect to enlist in the R.C.O.C.

* * *

Rev. Thos. and Mrs. Taylor received a cable announcing the safe arrival overseas of their son, Lester, last week.

* * *

Bert Demott, of Sentinel Hill, left last week to take an appointment with the Atlas Lumber Company at Carstairs.

* * *

Mrs. Jack Lynn and infant daughter, Carole, of Rockyford, were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lees last week.

* * *

Born, at the Delia Nursing Home, on March 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Earle Deisman (nee Elsie Harsch) of Big Valley, a son.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. Klassen and small son left for Calgary on Wednesday, the 18th. Mr. Klassen, who is manager of the Crown Lumber Company in Delia, has been transferred to the company's city office.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Strong and family left Delia on Wednesday last. Mr. Strong, who had been C.N.R. operator at this point, has been transferred to Brule, on the Jasper section of the railroad.

* * *

Byron S. Moore, who has completed the Normal School training course, has accepted a school of 34 pupils in the Lac St. Ann School Division, northwest of Edmonton, near Barrhead. He began teaching on March 24th.

* * *

The pupils of Handhills School went "over the top" in reaching their objective of 100 War Stamps. They have purchased over $100.00 worth of stamps since January 20th. They are again knitting an Afghan for the Red Cross.

* * *

Bitter weather swept across the district last week. Starting with a north-east gale on Sunday, light snow squalls followed on succeeding days, culminating in a fall of three inches on Wednesday morning. Bright, calm days with heavy night frosts are now ushering in the opening of spring-like weather.

ALASKA HIGHWAY BOON TO ALBERTA

Recent announcement that the U.S. highway to Alaska will be built through Alberta is regarded as one of major importance to this province, in the opinion of officials of the Alberta Motor Association.

At its last annual meeting, the A.M.A. passed a resolution favoring construction of this highway as speedily as possible and urged the full co-operation of the government concerned.

The agreement between the U.S. and Canadian governments provide for this highway being returned to Canadian ownership after the war.

Undoubtedly Alberta will share important tourist benefits from this highway, and it is essential that this province build its highway system up to a standard that will prove attractive to tourists.

Ultimately, thousands of U.S. tourists will travel through Alberta on their way northward, and this province will be important as one of the major tourist areas of the dominion.

Pension Increase Passed

Formal action to increase Old Age Pensions by $5 a month was taken in the legislature at its recent session. Hon. Solon E. Low, provincial treasurer, sponsored the Bill. According to the Budget address, the new supplementary allowance would cost $600,000 annually, divided among some 10,500 pensioners at an average of $5. This will raise the pension to $25, on an average basis.

Canadian Legion and War Services

One aspect of the activities of the War Services branch of the Canadian Legion was revealed recently, when a party including mothers and wives of Canadian soldiers serving overseas, together with British lads training under the Empire Air Training scheme, were invited to the Legion Hall in Calgary for the purpose of recording messages to be broadcast to relatives in Great Britain.

The party, numbering twenty, first rehearsed at the Hall, for the purpose of compression within the time limit of each record. Later, they attended the offices of CFAC broadcasting station, where each spoke and the records were made. About eight weeks will elapse before these messages are broadcast in Great Britain, it is stated.

Among those attending, as a guest of the Legion, was Mrs. F. E. Porter, of Delia, who sent messages to her sons, Pte. J. S. Porter, and Pte. E. G. Porter, who are serving overseas.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

Sentence of death hangs over thousands of valuable horses in Alberta today. Equine encephalomyelitis may strike suddenly and reach epidemic proportions. Not since 1938 has the danger been so great. In 1939, due to the extensive use of "chick" vaccine, the disease was kept under control. But in 1940 there were sufficient cases, and in 1941 there were more, to convince authorities that the casual agent is still present over wide-spread areas. Should conditions be favorable to an outbreak this year, the disease will spread on a large scale

There is one proven way to protect horses from this silent killer. It is by vaccinating with "chick" vaccine. The protection is highly effective, and it is the only satisfactory agent known to produce immunity.

Vaccinate horses early in the season, preferably before the commencement of spring work. When possible keep horses at rest for 24 hours after vaccination, and vaccinate young colts a few days after birth. Never vaccinate in any spot subject to rubbing or friction by saddle or harness.

It is important that vaccination be performed by a competent person — a registered veterarian, or a man trained by a veterinarian. Failing the owner wish to vaccinate his own horses, he is warned to take every antiseptic precaution.

Horse owners of Alberta face a real responsibility in the matter of vaccination. First of all there is danger of human infection. IT IS NOW GENERALLY ACCEPTED THAT EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS MAY INFECT HUMANS. It is obvious, in the light of this fact, that vaccination of horses will first of all assist in the safeguarding of public health, and secondly protect the owner's investment in horse-flesh.

Another important aspect of horse vaccination is that of economy. In these critical times it is possible that horses may suddenly be required on a large scale for purposes of national defense or the nation's war effort, and the preservation of existing stocks is therefore an imperative need.

Vaccinate early with "chick" vaccine, and keep the silent killer in abeyance. Protect investment, humane and kind to the nation's wealth by immunizing your horses in the manner recommended by all competent authorities. "Chick" vaccine is the horse owner's first line of defense against the onslaught of this disease.

Conserve Vegetable Seeds

A commodity that should be used with the greatest care is vegetable seeds. Prior to the war the bulk of the vegetable seeds were imported. It will take considerable stretching to spread the supply evenly, particularly in view of the fact that Great Britain urgently needs all the seeds that Canada can send.

Under normal conditions, many garden seeds are sown from five to ten times more thickly than is required, and then, once the plants have started growing, they have had to be thinned out.

U. F. W. A.

The March meeting of the Delia U.F.W.A. was held on Thursday last, with Mrs. W. L. Carter presiding.

The quilt, that is being made in aid of the Milk for Britain Fund, will soon be finished and is to be disposed of.

Donations are being made to the Cemetery Fund, and to the Society for the Control of Cancer. An exchange of garden seeds will be a feature of the April meeting.

Mrs. Robt. Stoness, who was in charge of the program, read a number of poems, and one which brought the ever cheerful message of Easter.

By the singing of the National Anthem, meeting adjourned for a half hour social period, when Mrs. Stan. Horsky and Mrs. C. Church served a lovely tea.

By
Dr. W. W. Neatby,
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

Seed Growers are Cereal Men

Twenty-eight varieties of wheat, oats, barley and flax are officially recommended in various parts of the prairie provinces. Eight of these are wheat, seven are oats, ten are barley, and three are flax.

The production of new resistant varieties of wheat and oats, smooth awned barley and wilt resistant flax varieties has done wonders in reducing the risks and hazards of cereal crop production. Six of the eight recommended varieties of wheat have been introduced within the last ten years. Two of the recommended oat varieties, six of barley, and all three flax varieties are similarly new.

For this achievement, plant breeders deserve all the credit they get, and more. But we are prone to forget an essential link between plant breeders and commercial producers; namely, the seed growers. Suppose we did not have the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and its provincial branches. Suppose, further, that the Dominion Government did not provide a field and seed inspection service through its Plant Products Division. Plant breeders could still develop new varieties and distribute them to farmers; but they would deteriorate so fast, largely through mixing, that our commercial crops would be a mess.

Seed growers in providing an absolutely essential service in maintaining supplies of pedigreed seed adults, and they are doing a wonderful job for a very small material reward. If we are to maintain high standards of quality, this link between plant breeders and grain growers must not be weakened. Registered seed costs plus dockage, particularly to the commercial grain grower. The seed grower's chief reward is pride in a job well done.

Canadian National Railways Show Increase

The gross revenues for the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways system for the week ending March 14, 1942, were $6,985,000 as compared with $5,247,000 for the corresponding period of 1941, an increase of $1,438,000.

Come on Canada — *Back the* VICTORY BONDS

Honor Roll

List of Soldiers Enlisted From This District

Allen, Maj. R. F.
Almond, Jas.
Birch, R.
Billings, Geo.
Billings, Arnold
Burgess, A.
Brunner, H.
Battle, J.
Burke, Norman
Bew, Matt.
Berg, Doug.
Ball, Harry
Berg, Robt.

Curtis, W.
Curtis, J.
Cave, J.

Digiano, L.
Dack, David
Dmytruk, Mike
Declusne, R. K.

Edmonson, Bert.
Edwards, B.
Edwards, A.

Farquharson, Geo.
Farquharson, H. H.
Friedley, Wm.
Friedley, H.
Friedley, R.
Fletcher, L.
Fletcher, H.
Farrell, Russell

Ganong, Kan.
Grant, Tom
Galer, Nick
Edgley, Gordon

Hubbard, L.
Hamilton, C.
Hamilton, M.
Hoy, T. C.
Humphrey, T.
Hudgeon, P.
Harsch, Fred
Hall, Wm.

Joberg, Ellis
Jones, Beau

King, N.
Kempf, K.

Lefley, J.
LeRay, Art.
Larder, C.
(missing)

Lindsay, W.

Martin, Jas.
Morrison, H.
Morrison, S.
Morrison, F.
Mittlestead, M.
Mossop, Wm.
Mortimer, L.
Marshall, A.
Mizes, Harold
McKay, W. A.
McMurchie, J.
McLaren, Alex.
McCully, Jack H.
Mittlestead, N.
McKee, B. W.

Newman, W.
Neffin, Alex.

Okie, F.
O'Hara, Joe

Porter, F.
Porter, E.
Porter, J.
Pierce, Tom
Paterson, Van
Pelley, Stewart
Pearson, Doris
Pearson, Henry
Peterson, James

Rieger, Henry
Rippon, Laurie
Ripper, Frank
Ross, G.

Simpson, Allan
Sproule, R.
Smith, G.
Smith, Geo.
Smith, Jas.
Skeete, S.
Skeete, Lionel
Sinclair, H.
Sloan, Howard
Staples, L. D.
Swainson, Carl
Stones, R.

Taylor, M.
Taylor, Lester
Taylor, Russell
Thompson, W.
Tario, J. D.

Vance, Arnold
Venus, Arold

N.B.—Please send us the name of any soldier omitted from above list.

LOW FARES for Easter

Between All Stations in Canada

SINGLE FARE AND 1/4 FOR ROUND TRIP

(Minimum Fare, 25c)

GOOD GOING: **APRIL 2** to 2 p.m., **APRIL 6**

RETURNING: Leave destination up to Midnight, April 7.

Sleeping and parlor car privileges at usual rates.

A PREPAID TICKET is the perfect Easter gift. On sale at all stations.

Full Information from Any Agent.

W-G-102

CANADIAN NATIONAL

NOTICE OF MANPOWER REGISTRATION

At the request of the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, and by authority of Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act, the Unemployment Insurance Commission is registering all persons in industries coming within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940.

It is mandatory that the Registration Cards now being supplied to employers be completed for ALL employees, insured and non-insured, and forwarded to the Local Office of the Commission by March 31st.

This Is An Important War Undertaking

The skills and training of every worker in Canada must be known in order that they may be used to the best advantage. This is the first step towards complete registration of man-power.

Renew Unemployment Insurance Books Before April 1

To avoid duplication of effort, the above registration is being combined with the renewal of Unemployment Insurance Books.

A supply of new books will be mailed promptly on receipt at your local Employment and Claims Office, of completed registration forms and the old books stamped for the last pay period in March.

For details consult the Commission's Local Office without delay.

YOUR CO-OPERATION IS URGENTLY REQUIRED

Unemployment Insurance Commission

Ottawa, Canada. March 23, 1942.